

Sept. 22, 20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 22, 1920

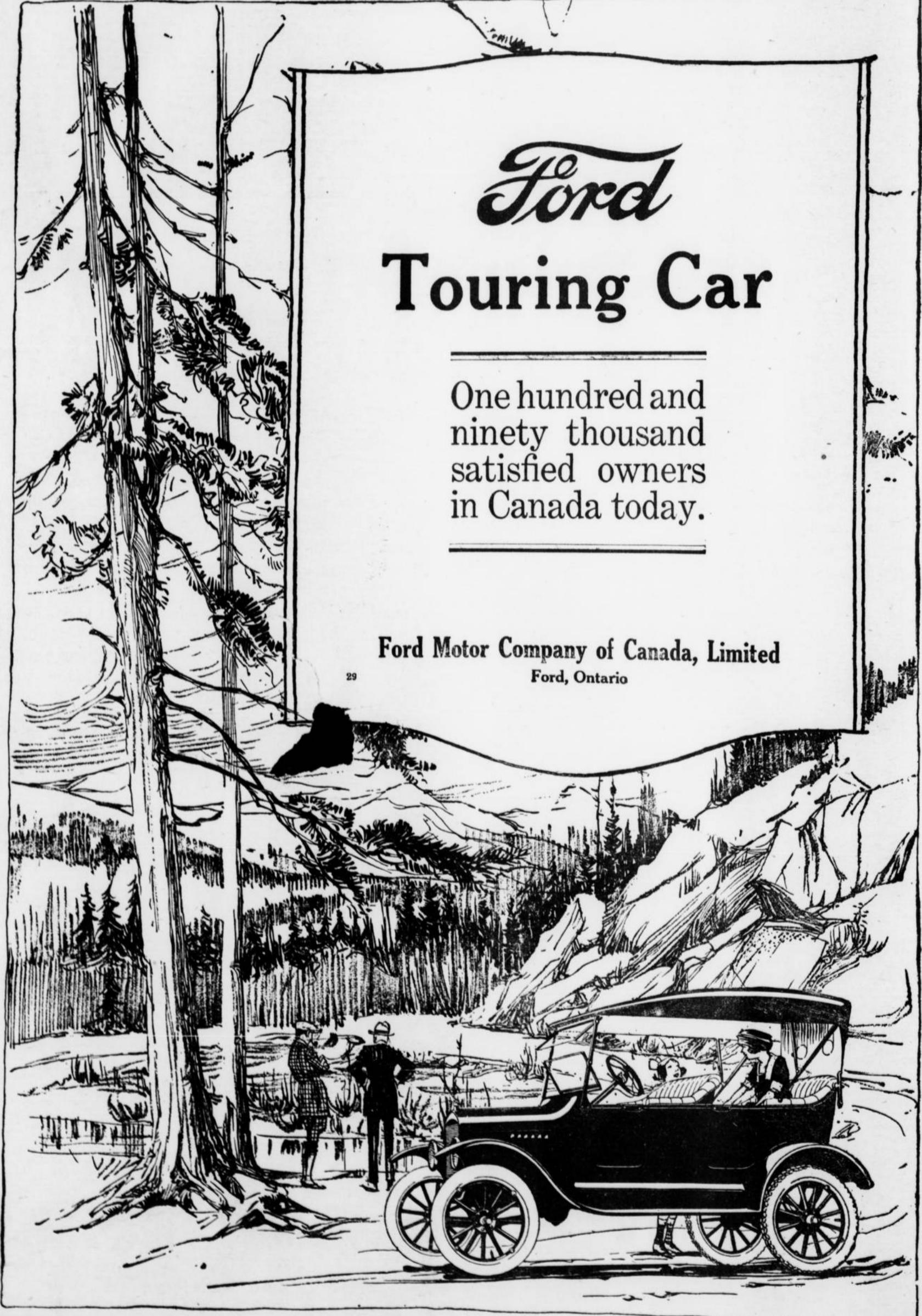
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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September 22, 1920.

No. 38

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Alex. Stewart Dies

Alex. Stewart, livestock field representative of The Grain Growers' Guide, died at Winnipeg, on Wednesday, September 15. He had planned a trip to Saskatchewan, but on the point of leaving Winnipeg, was taken suddenly ill and had to postpone the trip. A doctor, who was also a personal and family friend, was called and found him suffering with acute heart trouble. He appeared to be recovering, and on Wednesday was able to be up for part of the day. He retired early in the evening, and later, while partaking of a light evening meal, suddenly collapsed. His death was almost instantaneous.

Mr. Stewart, who was 43 years old, came to this country from Scotland,



The late Alex Stewart

where his father was factor for a large Scottish estate, about 15 years ago. In his youth he attended the Moffat Academy, Edinburgh, and held a diploma in agriculture from that institution.

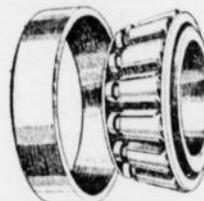
He started out as a forester, having charge of the wood-lots on an estate in Scotland. For a time he was connected with the Scottish Farmer. Upon moving to Canada he was first employed on the Forestry Farm, at Indian Head, where he remained about a year. Later he entered the journalistic field, being employed in livestock editorial and advertising work for various farm papers. Altogether he served on The Guide staff about five years.

Ten years ago Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Harriet Stollery, of Edmonton. There are no children. For the last couple of years Mrs. Stewart has resided with her mother, who has been in infirm health, in Edmonton. Mr. Stewart's position made it necessary for him to travel a great deal amongst the livestock men of Alberta, and he deemed it inadvisable to move his home to Winnipeg, as it would be easier for him to spend the week-ends with his wife in Edmonton.

There was no better known figure in livestock circles in Western Canada than Alex. Stewart. His wide circle of

Continued on Page 31

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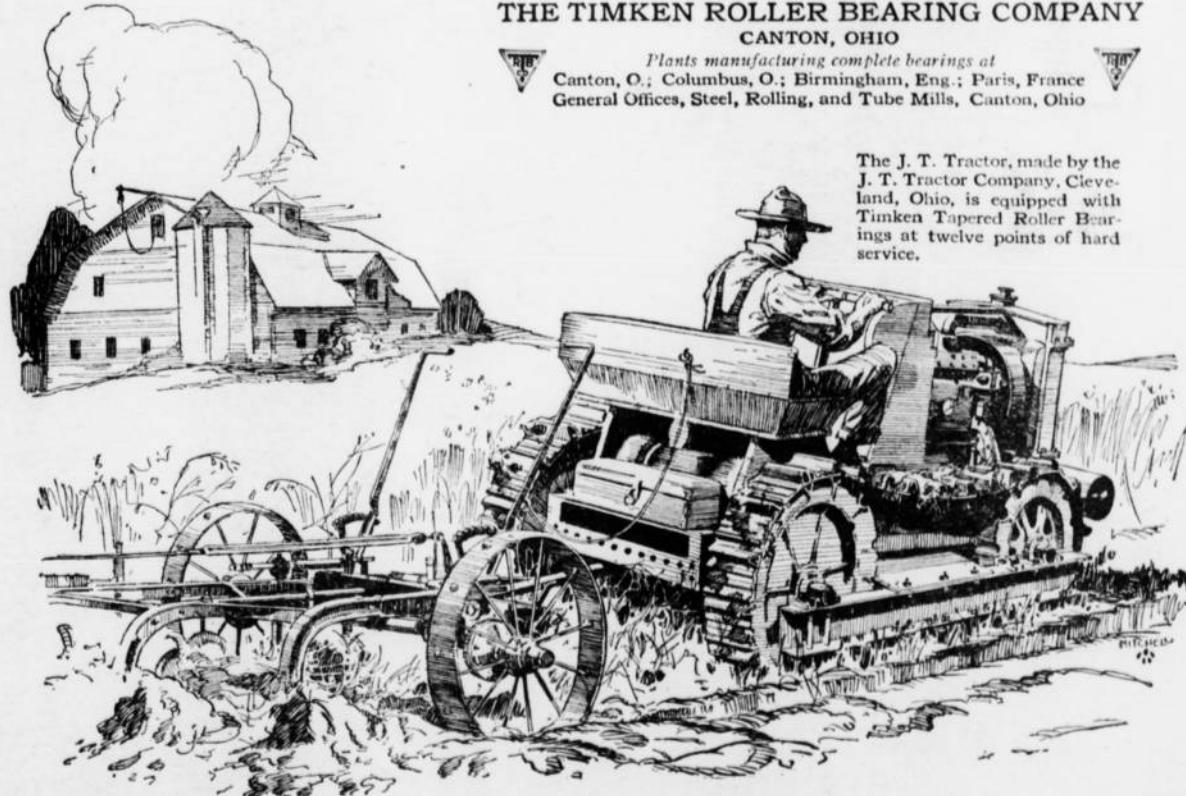
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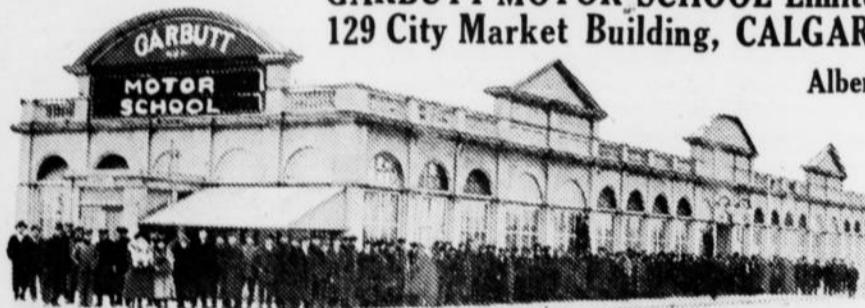
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HAMILTON, CANADA

O. R. Gould on the Budget

The Textile Industry as the Example that Protection Does Not Lead to High Wages—The Interest in the Tariff of Members of the House of Commons

THE budget speech of O. R. Gould, M.P., member for Assiniboia, was delivered on May 31. The speech is much too long for reproduction in The Guide, but the following two sections, taken from the speech, indicate not only the line taken by Mr. Gould, but the vigor and logic of his contribution to a memorable debate:

"We do not object to special privilege and we do argue for equitable distribution of taxation. During the address delivered by the minister of the interior he stated that our whole platform and our arguments were designed toward free trade. That statement I wish to repudiate, and I take as my authority the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. If I may be permitted, Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer particularly to two cases, which we consider may be typical of many others in our Dominion of exorbitant protection given to industries. The first one I wish to refer to is the Dominion Textile Co., of whom we have heard the familiar phrase, 'Their factory was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for the shareholders.' If I might be permitted to add my sentiments to that phrase I would say it was specially built for the financial exploitation of the people. Protection heralds the cry of increased wages for increased cost, and it is a recorded fact that woolen textiles advanced 80 per cent. in price to the consumer. Was the increased cost paid in wages? We will see the schedule:

Groups or Earnings	Male	Female
Per week		
Under \$5	29	74
\$5 to \$10	292	1,104
\$10 to \$15	745	1,047
\$15 to \$20	738	234
\$20 to \$25	458	28
Over \$25	268	2

"Or, in other words, the average wages paid per week to their employees was \$12 or \$624 per year. Is that schedule any justification of an increase of 80 per cent. in their selling price? If we were to deduct 80 per cent. or even 40 per cent. of the selling price from the schedule of wages I have given does it not afford an illustrative picture? And this company's privilege is a 30 per cent. or 35 per cent. protective duty. As regards these gentlemen who built this factory, not for the glory of God but for their own profit, I will say that whatever may be their state of mind, they are undoubtedly dressed in sheep's clothing.

"The cotton industry is even worse, where the annual wage paid to employees was \$516 per year, or \$10 per week. What now of their boasted cry of high wages? If high wages were the determining factor along with the advertised fact that there had been greatly increased costs of production, there would have been an accompanying list of the wages paid that would be a proof of the sincerity of their arguments. But never have these companies seen fit to advise the people and to prove their assertion by such statements.

"Allow me to inform the House that the determining factors as regards the salaries paid are: Firstly, the unionism of workers that endeavor to force a living wage from the employers; and secondly, the supply and demand of those who wish to work and those who wish to employ them. These, Mr. Speaker, are in all countries in the world the determining factors of wages paid and not the amount of protection that the interests receive from gratuity-giving governments. In this muleting of the people by the tariff and the greed permitted thereby, the minister of finance assists by further imposing a tax; a tax, Mr. Speaker, which rests primarily on the necessities of life. I would, sir, give to the House a concrete illustration of the manner in which the necessity becomes a luxury by and through the combination of excessive tariff and the proposed excise tax now brought down by the minister of finance.

"Let us imagine a pair of shoes, made by a United States manufacturer in 1914, and regarded as an actual necessity because of their low cost. These shoes are purchased by the Canadian

retailer in 1914 at, let us say, \$3.00 per pair, f.o.b. Chicago. The same pair of shoes—still a necessity—made by the same manufacturer 1920, is purchased by the Canadian retailer, but because of increased production cost, labor, etc., is increased in cost during the six years by 100 per cent., and is therefore sold to the Canadian retailer in 1920 at \$6.00 per pair, f.o.b. Chicago. Now, let us make a comparison between the cost of those shoes in 1914 and 1920, and let us remember that in view of the price the shoes must still be considered a necessity and not a luxury. Adding to the 1914 Chicago price of \$3.00 a 30 per cent. customs tariff, amounting to 90 cents, freight and handling charges ten cents, you get a cost laid down in Canada of \$4.00. The Canadian retailer adds his profit of 40 per cent. or \$1.60, and the price to the purchaser in 1914 is \$5.60. The price of the same shoes in 1920, f.o.b. Chicago, is \$6.00 and the addition of the customs tariff, amounting to \$1.80, freight and handling charges 20 cents, makes the cost laid down in Canada \$8.00. The Canadian retailer adds his profit of 40 per cent., or \$3.20, and the price to the purchaser, exclusive of the excise tax, is \$11.20. Under our new excise tax ten per cent. is added to the cost of what was originally a necessity, but which, through the customs tariff, is placed in the class of luxuries. The \$1.12 excise tax making the cost of this necessity to the purchaser in Canada now a luxury, with an inflated value of \$12.32.

"I would now ask tolerance, to inform the House something about this Farmers' Platform, particularly in view of the complaint made by the hon. minister of the interior during the course of his address. It is within the knowledge of many of the members of this House that during the central portion of the war period many public men and others throughout the Dominion foresaw the reconstruction period, and an institution known as the Canadian Reconstruction Association was formed, with Sir John Willison as the head. That board was composed of members of the majority of the big industrial and financial interests of Canada, but mining, agriculture and labor generally were not represented. In their self-sufficiency they ignored the advice; in fact, they desired not the opinion or advice of the factors I have mentioned, and they proceed to educate the people of this country as to their duties during the reconstruction period. Now this titled gentleman, Sir John Willison, who is known to be an old platform man, toured the Dominion and addressed meetings in the most populous business centres, but it was not long until the people of Canada seemed to believe that the whole object of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, as outlined in the policies of its advocate, was to do nothing more than propagate in the minds of the people the theories of high protection. Now, when a manufacturer appears in the West and presumes to tell the people, those hard-working, and sunburnt people of the West, the merits of his protective policy under the guise of the name of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, while they listen they do not believe.

"To-day it seems that the vision had been lost, for under the name or guise of the Canadian Reconstruction Association they have for months been singularly quiet. While in session in 1916, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, seeing under the mask of this doughty knight, realizing what the objects of the association were and that the advocacy of its cause was not in the best interests of Canada, conceived the idea that they would endeavor to frame a platform suitable for all the people of Canada, having particular reference to reconstruction. I wish to inform the House, Mr. Speaker, that the platform was not designed for a political party purpose, but as a suggestion to the government in power as to the best way of meeting the problems of reconstruction. That I am sure of.

"I could go on much longer and tell

Continued on Page 29

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 22, 1920

The Tariff Hearing

If the beneficiaries of the protective tariff make no better presentation of their case before the Tariff Commission than was made in Winnipeg, the commission would be justified in allowing the case to go against them by default. The C.M.A. made a most pretentious showing, and The Guide will deal in detail with their lengthy statement in the near future; for the present it is sufficient to say that whatever merits or demerits the statement as a whole possesses as an argument for protection, it was of no earthly use to the commission as an assistance in determining what protection, if any, assuming that the policy of protection has to be maintained, particular industries ought to have. The industrial interests do not seem to realize that it is they and not the advocates of tariff reduction that are on the defensive, and that it is their business to show from the actual conditions of specific industrial operation that a definitely stated amount of tariff protection is necessary to enable them to carry on. In not a single case in which retention of tariff protection was urged was there any effort at all to show in a definite concrete form why protection should be granted and to what extent. Not a representative of manufacturing went beyond the bald uninformative statement that because some money was invested in his concern and some men employed, he should be sheltered from outside competition.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that Sir Henry Drayton, at the conclusion of the sittings expressed the hope that those who had come before the commission pleading for tariff protection would prepare for the commission against its return some data which would show clearly why the protection asked for was needed. The C.M.A. may put forward elaborate arguments in favor of a protective tariff, but if one may judge from this sitting of the Tariff Commission, the average manufacturer knows no more about the tariff than the simple fact that it enables him to get a better price for his goods, and probably that is all he cares to know about it.

The attitude of Sir Henry Drayton toward those appearing before the commission is all that could be desired. It was evident that he is sincerely desirous of gaining adequate information bearing upon every phase of the tariff question, and his courteous and patient manner is an encouragement to those who might feel some diffidence in laying before him either an experience or a reasoned statement relating to the tariff. It is especially to be desired that the farmers of the prairie provinces will make it their business to appear before the commission and state just how the tariff presses upon them. They are assured of a sympathetic hearing.

The C.P.R. and the Rate Increase

The Dominion government has declined to suspend the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners granting the increase in railway rates pending an appeal, on the ground that the board is not a mere department of the government, but a court with the rights, privileges and independence of a court, and that its decisions cannot be lightly interfered with, but the government will facilitate the hearing of an appeal to the governor-general-in-council. The sincerity in the position thus taken might have passed unquestioned were it not for the fact that the government did in 1918 suspend

an order of the board and after appeal modify the decision given in December, 1917, and for the remarkable statement made by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, in a speech at Toronto, to the effect that the country was exceedingly prosperous, and the people could well afford to pay the increased rates. Mr. Reid was very solicitous for the welfare of the C.P.R. He drew a dismal picture of this vast corporation failing to pay its usual dividends, discontinuing its glowing advertisements of Canada in foreign countries, and finally, coming to the Dominion government, cap in hand, begging to be saved from the hands of the official receiver. Mr. Reid laid it on with a trowel: no one would ever imagine from his remarks that the system he was eulogising had reserves of approximately \$317,000,000, of which \$116,000,000 had accumulated since 1910, nor did he dwell upon the fact that although the Chief Commissioner Carvell stated that the increases allowed would only enable the C.P.R. to break even in 1921, he reached that conclusion by omitting from his calculation the \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 which the C.P.R. officials estimated to accrue from the increase in international rates. In other words the increase granted should allow the C.P.R. to realize a surplus of something over \$10,000,000 in 1921. It is quite true that nobody wants to see the C.P.R. "go broke," but there is a vast difference between giving it a chance to meet all its expenses and pay its "usual dividends" and helping it to add a few millions to its already swollen reserves. If the country practically guarantees the dividends of the company, why should it be allowed to accumulate a surplus?

Mr. Carvell admitted in his judgment that freight rates in the West were from 15 to 18 per cent. higher than in the East; if the eastern rates had been brought up to the western standard the C.P.R., with the increase in international rates, would have been able to pay its way even with the much-advertised increase in wages. The wage increase to the C.P.R. is estimated at \$22,000,000; the rate increase on the figures employed by Chief Commissioner Carvell, will give the C.P.R. \$50,000,000. It is also important to note that the rate increase covers the income tax of the company as well as its pension fund. In other words it takes care of every increase in the expenses of the railway and protects to the last cent. the interest of the shareholder. It is no wonder Mr. Carvell avows that the increase will prove a heavy burden upon the people, but it is evident the interests of the corporations come well before the interest of the common people.

The Tariff on Implements

In his statement laid before the Tariff Commission, Thomas Findley, president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company, complained that there had been persistent misrepresentation by politicians and newspapers of the position of the agricultural implement makers; that "the cost of the tariff to the grain growers has been exaggerated"; that free agricultural implements "may impose upon them (the employees of the Massey-Harris Company) the necessity of either giving up their occupation or being forced to migrate with the industry to the United States"; that there is no justification for the demand for "discrimination against agricultural implement makers"; and that "it is in the best in-

terests of Canada that the tariff on implements should not be lowered further." Against this may be placed Mr. Findley's frank admission, concurred in by the directors of the Massey-Harris Company, that "given free materials, machinery and all other articles entering into the manufacture of our goods, and the operation of our plants, we would be as well off with free agricultural implements," and the company "could make as much money under the grain growers' proposal as at present"; in fact, says Mr. Findley, "we honestly believe we could make more money under such a free trade condition than we are making at the present time." Why then, would the Massey-Harris Company have to move to the United States if the duty were taken off agricultural implements?

For the rest, Mr. Findley may be left to fight it out with Premier Meighen. On January 18, 1911, Mr. Meighen moved in the House of Commons, a resolution calling for "a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements." In the course of his speech on that occasion, he said that "the conditions of manufacture at the present time do not warrant a very material duty of any kind"; "that there is very little, if any, difference in the cost of these machines on this side of the border and the United States"; that the manufacturers "are able under this tariff to exact a higher price than they could exact if the tariff were lower"; that "from ten to 20 per cent is about the addition which these manufacturers are able to obtain from our farmers." Mr. Meighen placed on record the tariffs of various countries in which Canadian-made agricultural implements were sold, and he emphasized the indubitable fact that it was because of the additional profits the makers of those implements were enabled to extort from the Canadian farmer by reason of the protection they enjoyed that they were "able to leap over the tariff walls in these countries, and to sell at a profit in the four corners of the world." Mr. Meighen concluded one of the ablest arguments for free agricultural implements—although that was not his objective—ever presented to the House of Commons, with a passage that is well worth reviving. "To my mind," he said, "this tariff is designed to benefit the revenues of other countries rather than the revenues of our own country. As at present constituted this is not so much a tariff for the revenue of Canada as a tariff for the revenue of Spain, as a tariff for the revenue of Austria. In Austria the manufacturers of binders and mowers are able to leap over a duty of some \$33 on every binder, and yet they sell at a profit in Austria. It is, Sir, a tariff for the revenue of Roumania, a tariff for the revenue of Russia, a tariff for the revenue of France, rather than a tariff for the revenue of Canada."

The case for free agricultural implements is even stronger today than it was in 1911, and the advocates of free implements need no more convincing evidence of the justice of their case than the candid admissions of Mr. Findley in his statement to the Tariff Commission.

Politics Instead of Facts

The industry whose mills "were not built for the glory of God," made a bad guess when they appointed as their spokesman before the Tariff Commission, R. A. Pringle, K.C., and erstwhile paper controller for the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Pringle occupied two hours and fifty minutes in saying less

about the relation of the tariff to the business of the interests he represented than could have been said by a junior clerk from the accounting department, armed with a few real figures, in five minutes. Indeed, Mr. Pringle, for the most part, forgot all about his clients; he was more concerned with polities than business, and with the platform of the Council of Agriculture rather than protection for the textile industry. He made a political speech intended for the wide, wide world, instead of devoting his attention to the specific requirements of the commission. He referred in extenso to the tariff of the United States; dwelt with emphasis upon the industrial development of Japan; lingered lovingly over the conversion of the Liberal party to protection after 1896; labored to show that Britain's industrial supremacy was achieved under protection; affirmed, positively, that reduction of the tariff would bring the whole industrial structure of the country down in ruins; but when Sir Henry Drayton asked for some information that would enable the commission to form some intelligent idea as to the conditions under which the textile industry was conducted, Mr. Pringle was stuck. All he knew was that there was some money invested in the industry and some workmen employed in it, and that some fairly good profits had been made in the last year or two. Sir Henry had, perforce, to be content with a promise that the required information would be forthcoming before the commission had completed its work.

What Mr. Pringle hoped to accomplish by his political harangue is known only to himself, but after listening to his two hours and fifty minutes of effort to deal with tariff problems one can begin to understand how the trouble arose over the newsprint supply.

The Right Way

Because of the big increase in ocean freight rates, and an accompanying lack of space,

the farmers of New Zealand are finding themselves considerably handicapped in the European markets for their produce. There is the usual denunciation of the shipping interests, in consequence, but one farmers' organization has realized that "hard words break no bones," and that a warfare of denunciation leads only to bitterness and no relief. The Poverty Bay Sheep Farmers Company Limited, has, therefore, purchased a vessel, the Admiral Codrington, and fitted it up with refrigerating machinery, and will do its own ocean transportation. The time may not seem very opportune for the venture for although shipping rates are high shipping costs are also high, but the company, it may be presumed, has carefully considered the matter and has a clear idea of whatever risks there may be in the venture. In any case it will be watched with interest, and with any kind of success will, no doubt, have a permanent influence upon the policy of the farmers' co-operative organizations in New Zealand.

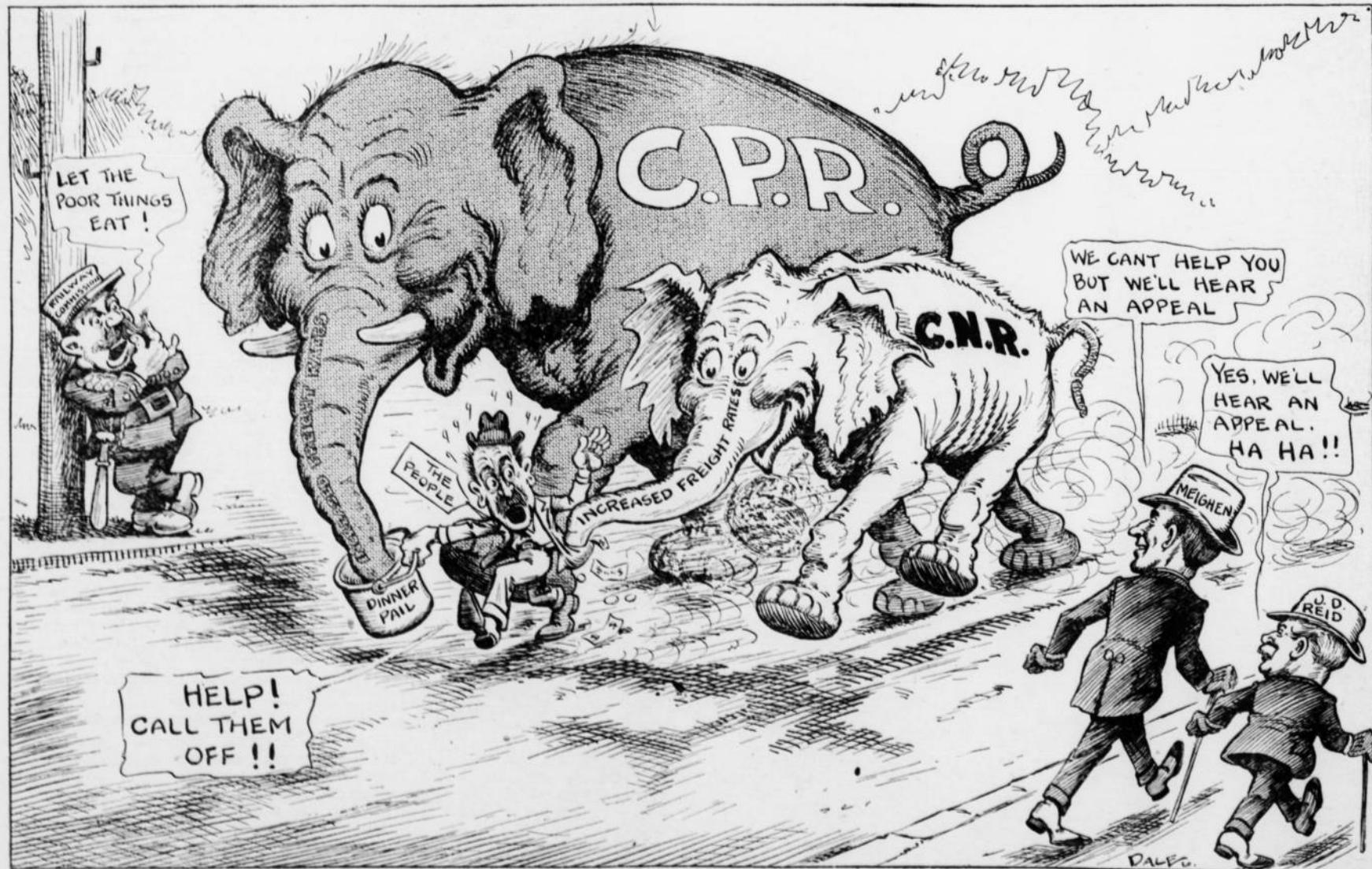
The method of organizing for the purpose of doing things for themselves and of keeping control of what they produce throughout the entire process of distribution, is the one and only method by which the farmers can substantially improve their economic position. Instead of denouncing the "big interests" they must organize and meet them on their own ground, and with their own methods. It is dependence upon other interests that keeps the farmers in economic servitude, and the way of emancipation lies only in organization for self-help, for mutual aid in everything that affects their own interests. The Poverty Bay Sheep Farmers' Company may not find it all plain and easy sailing for their ship, but they are at least on the right track.

with respect to his Russian policy, and drew the sharp retort: "Mind your own business." It may be that the interpellation was inopportune; it may be also that Mr. Lloyd George was weary and his patience exhausted; but surely the reply he made was a peculiar one from the standpoint of democracy. One could easily imagine a Kaiser or a Czar telling an impertinently inquisitive common mortal who ventured to pry too curiously into the affairs of state to mind his own business, and the reply would be appropriate—from a Kaiser or a Czar. But if it be not the business of the people in a democratic country to know what the government which is responsible to them is doing and why it is doing it, whose business is it? A Kaiser or a Czar is responsible only to his own conscience and he generally has a pretty tough one, but a Lloyd George is responsible to the people, and to them he must give an account of his stewardship. Perhaps the working man had "done his bit" in France: perhaps he had very clear ideas and very strong convictions upon the subject of war and was really anxious to know whether or not Lloyd George contemplated plunging the country into another war in which he would be called upon to serve. Who then had a better right to know what the premier's policy was? Or is it that all the talk about democracy is just—talk? Do the people really control or is even a democratic government in practice a disguised oligarchy? If it be not the business of the people to know what the government is doing, where in a practical sense does sovereignty reside? It is worth thinking over.

Whose Business?

A British working man had the temerity recently to ask Mr. Lloyd George a question

The new freight rates mean an increase of over \$6,000 in the annual freight bill on the paper used by The Guide.



The Mercy of His Friends

Tariff Commission at Winnipeg

ANOTHER chapter in the tariff history of Canada was begun when the sittings of the tariff commission were opened in the Winnipeg City Hall, on Tuesday, September 14. The commission is composed of a committee of the Dominion cabinet, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, and will hold sittings at all the principal towns and cities throughout Canada. Accompanying Sir Henry Drayton at the opening session was Senator Gideon Robertson, minister of labor. It is announced that Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of colonization and immigration, will join the commission in the West at an early date.

Manufacturers in Force.

The importance which the protected interests of Canada attach to the investigation was indicated by the imposing array of manufacturers who came from the east to take part in the opening session. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association was represented by J. S. McKinnon, of Toronto, president; J. E. Walsh, general manager; J. T. Stirrett, secretary; S. R. Parsons, ex-president; and J. R. K. Bristol, manager of the tariff department, while R. A. Pringle, K.C., of Ottawa, accompanied the party as the representative of the textile manufacturers. The Massey-Harris Company was represented by Thomas Findley, president and general manager, and Thomas Bradshaw, financial comptroller. Sitting behind the big men from the east were a number of local manufacturers, headed by D. J. Dyson, chairman of the prairie division of the C.M.A.

The organized farmers were represented by Roderick McKenzie, vice-president, and Norman P. Lambert, secretary, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Protection vs. Revenue Tariff.

The maintenance of protection as the guiding principle of the country's fiscal system was the key-note of the manufacturers' case, while Mr. Lambert, for the farmers, attacked protection, and asked that the tariff be reduced to a strictly revenue basis. The only demand for free trade came from the Single Tax League, represented by D. W. Buchanan, who asked, however, that the abolition of the tariff should be accomplished gradually. He proposed a tax on land values as a substitute for the tariff.

The greater part of the two-day session was taken up by the presentation of the case of the manufacturers. The president of the C.M.A. presented a voluminous statement, which took an hour and a half to read. This was supported by a case for the manufacturers of the prairie provinces, and by statements relating to particular industries by the president of the Massey-Harris Company and a number of local manufacturers.

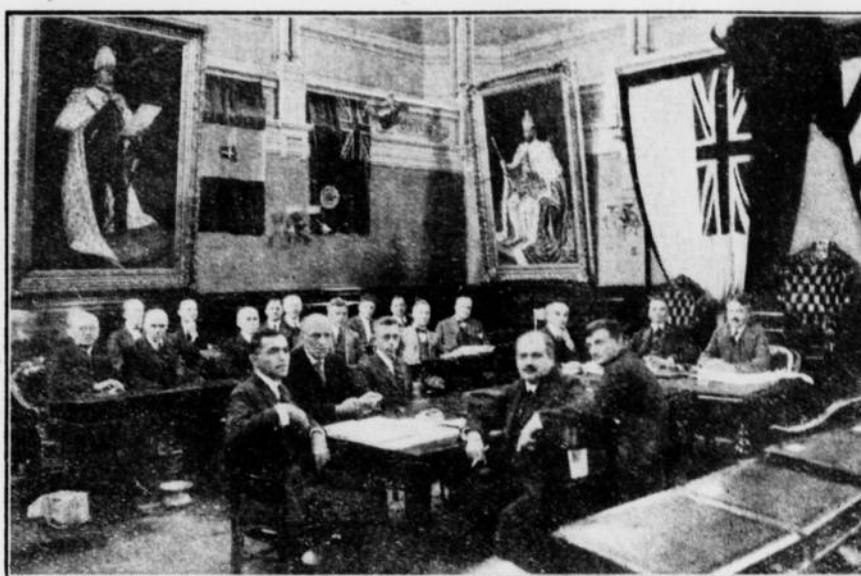
Information Meagre.

Finally the manufacturers put up R. A. Pringle, K.C., counsel for the textile manufacturers, who spoke for nearly three hours, delivering an old-time political campaign speech in favor of protection. The information which the commission was able to gain bearing upon the Canadian tariff was, however, of the most meagre description. The commission was overwhelmed with masses of statistics relating to Japan, the United States, and other foreign countries, but when Sir Henry Drayton asked simple questions with regard to the particular industries which the different speakers represented, they were unable to answer. Sir Henry commented on this circumstance at the close of the session, and said he hoped that at future sittings those who came before the commission would be able to give concrete information with regard to their particular industries and the tariff items in which they were interested, and would state exactly what changes, if any, they desired in the tariff, and why.

The Manufacturers' Case.

The case of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, presented by J. S.

Farmers and Manufacturers Present Views at opening of Tariff Investigation---Massey-Harris President says Free Trade would not injure his Company



Tariff Commission in Session at Winnipeg

Occupying the front seats at the desks on the left are R. A. Pringle, K.C., J. R. K. Bristol, S. R. Parsons, J. T. Stirrett, J. S. McKinnon and J. E. Walsh. On the right, Sir Henry Drayton and Senator Gideon Robertson. In the centre, the secretary to the commission and some of the newspapermen accompanying the commission.

McKinnon, first pointed out that, according to the Dominion census, 700,000 people are employed in Canadian factories; that, including families and dependents, the factories support 2,000,000 Canadians; that 80 per cent. of the total produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada; that business and professional men receive part of the benefits of industrial production, and that consequently there is scarcely a family in Canada, directly or indirectly, which is not affected by industrial conditions. The position taken by the association is defined as follows:

"As the Canadian customs tariff has not been revised since 1907, revision is now overdue. After careful investigation, it may be found that the rates of duty on some articles are too high, and will consequently be lowered; or, in certain other cases, that the rates of duty are too low, and will consequently be raised; or, in other cases, that the rates of duty will be considered fair, and remain unchanged. But all tariff revisions are governed by a guiding principle, and this guiding principle must be either the policy of protection or the policy of free trade. The term 'tariff for revenue' is misleading, because a tariff of even ten per cent. on an article produced in Canada yields revenue, and also affords a small degree of incidental protection.

'Adequate' Protection.

"In presenting this statement, therefore, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association respectfully begs to reaffirm its advocacy and support of the policy of adequate protection for Canadian industry (the policy which has been maintained since 1878 in Canada by all political parties that have held power).

"Moreover, the association pledges its support to any measures which will hasten the adoption throughout the British empire of substantial customs preferences for empire products, corresponding to the preferences now provided in the customs tariff of Canada."

The objects of the protective system in Canada were outlined as follows:

1. To diminish, as far as possible, the importation of goods from foreign countries which can be produced at home.
2. To facilitate the importation of raw materials for manufacturing processes which cannot be produced at home.
3. To encourage the exportation of Canadian goods as finished products.
4. To make Canada self-contained by developing and encouraging within her boundaries all legitimate activities that will give occupation to Canadian citizens.

Say Tariff is Moderate.

"Support of the protective principle should not be confused with advocacy of a high tariff," says the statement. "The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never advocated a high tariff, and does not advocate a high tariff now; but it is a conservative statement of fact to say that the Canadian customs tariff as it stands today is not a high tariff, and that in comparison with tariffs of other countries it is very moderate.

"During the year ending March 31, 1920, the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations, less the customs war tariff collections, was 22½ per cent.

"The average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, after deducting the customs war tariff collections, was 14.66 per cent."

Foreign Capital Invested.

It was argued that as a result of the protective tariff 600 branches of United States factories have been established in Canada. These factories employ about 87,000 people, and represent invested capital of about \$400,000,000. British capital invested in Canada is about \$2,000,000,000. The statement then relates to various measures which have been taken to encourage and protect Canadian agriculture, pointing out that these are sound and consistent with the doctrine of protection, because they are designed to stimulate a great basic industry.

Replies to Free Traders.

In reply to the free trade argument that the home market is of little use to farmers, on the ground that they sell in an open market, where prices are fixed by international competition, and are forced to buy in a closed market, statistics were given to show that over 80 per cent. of farm produce is consumed in Canada.

It was claimed that the home market under normal conditions was a constant market, whereas the foreign market is uncertain, because it may be lost entirely through war, or greatly restricted by unfriendly legislation or economic causes. Reference was made to the great change which is taking place in agricultural conditions. Not many years ago wheat was the principal source of farm revenue in Ontario, whereas statistics show that in Ontario wheat constituted only five per cent. of the total value of farm produce in the province for 1919.

Statistics were quoted showing the following increases between 1911 and 1916 in the value of farm produce in the prairie provinces: Horses, 54 per cent.; cattle, 53 per cent.; sheep, 73

per cent.; swine, 91 per cent.; poultry, 23 per cent.

Western Industries.

The growth of industry in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was also extraordinary. In 1900 the value of goods manufactured in these three provinces was a negligible quantity. For the present year a very conservative estimate would place the value of the goods manufactured in the three prairie provinces at \$300,000,000. In 1900 there was not a single member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association located west of the Great Lakes. At the present time there are seven hundred—five hundred of these in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In fact, western Canada is becoming rapidly industrialized—the industries which have made the greatest strides being milling, packing, steel and iron, clothing, textiles, building, and paper.

A Correction by Sir Henry.

The statement referred to the budget speech of the finance minister, estimating the country's balance sheet for this year as follows:

Estimated expenditure (including capital outlays)	\$549,649,428
Estimated revenue	381,000,000

Estimated deficit

\$168,649,428
Sir Henry Drayton interrupted Mr. McKinnon at this point to say that he had not estimated any deficit. The statement of the manufacturers in this regard, he said, was quite wrong. On the contrary, new taxes had been imposed with the object of preventing a deficit. The manufacturers' case, as printed, went on to argue that if free trade were adopted and the customs revenue, estimated at \$170,000,000, lost, the deficit would amount to \$335,649,428. In view of Sir Henry's correction, however, Mr. McKinnon did not read this part of the case.

Continuing, he said that last year Canada bought from the United States goods to the value of \$802,000,000, while the United States bought from Canada goods to the value of \$464,000,000. Moreover, Canadian purchases in the United States were mostly manufactured goods, while their purchases in Canada were chiefly raw materials. This was the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were abolished?

The Summing Up.

The statement concludes as follows:

"In the course of this statement an effort has been made to show that manufacturing in Canada is inseparably connected with other industries; that two million wage-earners and dependents secure their living through manufacturing, and that the most of the remainder of the population derive indirect benefits; that this country as a whole has made remarkable progress under the national policy of protection; that, with the entire world swinging towards protection, Canada cannot relinquish it; that the revision of the tariff should be scientific, and take into consideration the requirements of all classes; that a stable fiscal policy of protection with some assurance of permanence is a vital need; and, finally, that the aim of the fiscal policy, determined as a result of this enquiry, should be to advance Canada towards her destiny as a fully developed nation within the British empire."

Norman P. Lambert, on behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, made a statement in favor of the reduction of the tariff along the lines laid down in the farmers' platform, which was printed in full in the last issue of The Guide.

Massey-Harris Case.

Thomas Findley, president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company, followed. Mr. Findley's case consisted chiefly of a defence of the Canadian implement firms against what he described as gross misrepresentation on the part of the western press. The drawbacks and rebates of duty which his firm received on account of the duty which they paid on the

Continued on Page 33

The Business of Farming

Some Observations on the Organization, Management, and Accounting System of Saskatchewan's Biggest Farm---By P. M. Abel

"YES Sir, this man, Bellamy, can tell you what it costs to make a pie, how much money a draft horse drinks in a year, the price of turning a tractor at the end of the furrow, and he even knows how much further a gallon of coal oil will carry a Ford at night than in the daytime."

But experience has proved me against opinions of Pullman car enthusiasts, so I took my informer's remarks cautiously, making the observation inwardly that if such a set of farm books could be found, duly audited, it would contain a mine of information. For millions have been spent in agricultural research in Canada, and the first line has yet to be written on the financial organization of western farms. Distribution of capital, relation of capital to profits, and the profitable utilization of credit, are just introductions to a whole field of investigation, the fringe of which has only been touched. My smoking compartment acquaintance awakened a curiosity that would not die down; I wanted to test the thickness of that catalogued pie, to ride in the trick Ford, and listen to the man who had built Saskatchewan's 25,000-acre enterprise—half farm, half ranch—out of energy, persistence and inspiration.

What Inspection Revealed

The very choice of locality for the Bellamy properties illustrates some fundamental principles in farm organization. The Stranraer district, in which the farm is situated, is typical of the best grain-growing sections, one oppressive stretch of unrelieved unloveliness; one endless, unbroken carpet, successively gray, green, golden and white, as seasons alternately smile and frown. But even its monotony and grayness have money values, for long furrows cut cultivation costs and heavy clay soil reduces drought risk. Observe, too, that heavy land represents bigger capital investment and pays a higher rate of dividends. This has been forcibly illustrated in the Soo line clay belt, Saskatchewan's heaviest soil, where it is not a rare thing for a settler to establish himself in comparatively short time in the face of nearly 100 per cent. indebtedness, whereas men applying their own capital to a wider area of \$15 land labor a lifetime to attain the same degree of financial independence.

Through the centre of the Stranraer farm runs a little water-course. Before the hand of the improver came, a boisterous rivulet scurried along its bed during the days of the melting snows, but its fury was spent with the season, for in summer it hobbled disconsolately on, weakening as the sun neared the zenith, till finally it was challenged, arrested and devoured by weeds and brackish scum, leaving not so much as one bleaching boulder for a tombstone. Now, in the very centre of the farm, a dam has converted the coulee into a



The pure-bred Hereford Herd at Stranraer, headed by the \$12,500 Bull, Indiana Fairfax. The primary object of this herd is to grow bulls for the ranch, which in turn supplies feeders for utilizing the waste products of the farm.

lake, an unfailing source of water for the life which has settled on its margin.

The central location of the buildings promotes economy of operation, and the precious ground slope is capitalized in various ways. For instance, the cost of implement sheds is usually not less than \$12 for every machine covered. The Bellamy shed cost \$5.00 per implement, a reduction made possible partly by utilizing the ground slope; roof and ground slope are parallel, all vertical members are the same height, and roof construction is simplified to the skeleton of purlins and corrugated iron. In winter the all-steel implements which do not suffer from dry cold, expose their bare ribs in a neighboring field, while a pure-bred herd of Hereford cattle replace them in the shed whose sides are then built in with baled straw.

With a View to Permanence

Let me explain why the Herefords, for therein lies the imaginative genius behind this man's success. One hundred miles to northward, in a gently sloping valley near to the limit of settlement, lies the Bellamy ranch, with its 3,000 cattle knee-deep in the verdure which characterizes semi-humid areas. Willow clumps dot its slopes, affording shade and protection. Stray pines from northern forests stand sentinel about its several springs, each spring giving birth to an icy brook, which meanders through luxuriant meadows to join its brothers in a transparent lake in the heart of this pretty principality. Here the cattle commune in fly time and warm fogs rise on autumn nights, drifting reluctantly southward like benevolent smudge fire clouds. It is a stockman's paradise, free from the scarred slopes and powdery alkaline reaches which mar Alberta's range.

Wise ones winked when the present owner took possession, for it was then the worst Blackleg hole in the province.

Successive herds had grazed there only to succumb to the plague sown in the soil. The practice of inoculating every animal each fall was instituted by the new owner, and never a beast has been lost since—a triumph of veterinary science.

The ranch was stocked with 1,200 breeding cows, picked from old Alberta herds, the Waldron, Burns and Maunsells, and the cattle evidently have not suffered from transplanting, for they raised an 80 per cent. calf crop this year after the worst winter on record. Ranching experience has proved that cattle cannot be too well bred if the right blood is selected. It is a significant fact that the scrub-bull-came with the homesteader, and those who have been raising market beef longest are the familiar faces at the pure-bred bull sales. Most of the Bellamy cows from the Porcupines and the valley of the Bow are practically pure-bred, because of the unbroken succession of registered sires in their ancestry. Those few which have not the white face and the rugged lineaments of the Hereford are from Shorthorn sires. Forty bulls are kept in this breeding herd, and now you know the wherefore of the registered herd at the farm.

The Central Idea

But that is only half the co-ordination of industry between ranch and farm. The cheapest place to grow cattle is in the grass country. The cheapest place to fatten them is in the grain country. The general practice in the production of prime beef is for ranchers to ship their grass cattle to central markets, from which they go to be finished on farms, oftentimes not far from the point of origin. Railroads and middlemen draw a revenue from this exchange, which often exceeds 10 per cent. of the value of the finished steer. Each year the Bellamy ranch aims to send 1,000 steers from Turtleford to Stranraer to

utilize the waste products of the farm, cutting out the middleman's charge and moving the cattle always in the direction of the ultimate market.

The outstanding feature in modern industrial development is the use which is now made of products heretofore wasted. Agriculture offers no parallel to the economies of pork packing and oil refining, but the future will countenance less waste than the past has allowed. The idea behind this combination of farm and ranch is to convert all the roughage which is a by-product of the grain into saleable beef. In past years, 3,000 sheep have been run on the summerfallow to capitalize the weed crop. The maintenance of such a large band enables the management to keep help schooled in the shepherd's art. There is practically no fencing, but the sheep are herded.

The advantages of big-scale farming are apparent in the above instance. The half-section farmer is unable to turn his weeds into wool and mutton so handily unless he can induce his neighbors to undertake co-operative grazing. The scale on which many big farm operations are carried out, haying, threshing, grain cleaning and hauling, makes possible numerous cuts in cost. But the big farm has one vulnerable point, one which has sent many through the receiver's hands, and that is the managerial problem. An unbelievable load of detail must be attended to, and dependence placed on a horde of men, some more and some less dependable. It takes a square, two-fisted man with some knowledge of ring tactics to meet some of the situations which arise. As wages go up and the efficiency of the mass of farm laborers goes down, which is undoubtedly the case today, the managers on this estate tighten the discipline, without which no big enterprise can live.

The Laborer Worthy of His Hire

Now, while the farm laborer owes it to his employer to observe the details of routine in order to keep the wheels moving, there is a corresponding obligation on the part of the employer to regard the personal welfare of his men in order to keep the wheels oiled. Recollection takes me back to my hired-man days. There was the Scotch lady who would never roast meat because it shrank in the process; there was the redoubtable virago who made soup from fish bones; there was the slough and barb-wire fence combination, which served as a complete laundry, and the horrible plague of flies which sickened stomach and soul; and I can't find it in me to say that any of these spurred me to desperate outbursts of work.

Rambling round the Bellamy farm, it struck me that much had been invested in the welfare of the employees. At that time a bathroom was under construction in the commodious bunkhouse,

Continued on Page 22



Where the cattle commune in fly time. One of the steer herds at Turtleford; all two-year-olds.

Co-operative Marketing Associations

III.—*Members Sign Contract to Sell only to the Association—Competition for Products of Members Eliminated—Contracts Form Basis of Association's Credit*—By R. D. Colquette

LAST week we discussed the organization and operation of a co-operative marketing association. We shall now consider the contract between the member and the association, by which he definitely undertakes to market his product through the association.

With all the large and successful associations of the Pacific Coast, the signing of such a contract is an absolute condition of membership. By it the member agrees to sell to the association, and the association agrees to buy all the products grown by the member which are handled by the association. With such crops as wheat, alfalfa, fruit, etc., the contracts are on an acreage basis, that is, the farmer states what his average acreage is and agrees to deliver to the association the product of that acreage. With a dairy association the number of cows which the farmer expects to keep is stated in the contract; with a poultry association the number of hens is given. The contract runs for a period of years, generally five or more. It is not a rope of sand. The farmer knows that he is signing a binding contract which can be enforced through the courts should he attempt to sell any of the contracted product outside his association.

Many advantages are claimed for the contract system. A few will here be noted.

Volume of Business Assured

In order that the success of an association be assured from the start it is necessary that a sufficient volume of business be secured for it. With the proper kind of an association, one that has as its object the solution of the marketing problem of the industry, it is advisable to secure control of a considerable proportion of the total output of the marketing area.

Before the organization work of an association commences, it is possible to estimate approximately how large a volume is necessary to ensure success. A definite objective can then be set. Organization work can take the form of a campaign for contracts enough to guarantee the required volume. There is no guess work about it. When the association secures contracts covering, say 25 per cent. of the acreage of a certain crop, it is sure of handling that percentage of the annual production during the years that the contracts run.

Organization Work Stabilized

With contracts covering the amount of product necessary to ensure the required volume the association's membership problem is settled until such time as it desires to enlarge its activities. Any farmer who wishes can come in at any time, but organized endeavor to secure additional membership can be deferred until the time is ripe for another membership campaign. For the present the association can devote its energies exclusively to perfecting the machinery for handling the volume that has been definitely guaranteed. The business staff has to be organized, arrangements made for financing, local warehouses, elevators or plants erected or taken over, markets surveyed and everything made ready to handle the product of the members. With a definite acreage contracted for the association is not working in the dark in providing the machinery for handling its business. The volume to be handled can be closely estimated and facilities provided for handling that volume. The contract system stabilizes the work of organizing the business.

Estimating the Volume of Business

The volume of product handled in any year by an association depends on two factors, the acreage under contract and the yield. The acreage is known, but the yield is a variable factor. By means of crop estimates, revised from time to time as the season advances, the volume can be closely estimated by the time the crop starts to move. Most of the strong associations maintain field departments which estimate probable yields, beginning early in the season and revising the esti-

mates from time to time. With this first-hand information the association can shape its handling facilities to meet the year's requirements. Building programs can be speeded up or held back as conditions warrant. Great economies are thereby effected, for the association knows at the beginning of the crop year just how great a volume it will have to handle.

Competition Eliminated in Buying

It is when the crop begins to move that the advantage of the contract system becomes most apparent. The association has no competition to meet in securing its product. Each member's product is delivered to the association, and that is all there is to it. Should competing interests attempt to disrupt the organization by selecting certain points and offering high prices at them, being willing to take a loss in order to break up the association, they are simply battering their heads against a stone wall. Contracts are contracts and must be lived up to. Should the weaker brethren begin to welch their contracts are enforced. All this eternal dickering for each load of produce is relegated to the scrap heap under the contract system. The members of a pure co-operative association assign the right to market their product to their association. They do not organize to introduce more competition into the purchasing of their products. They organize to carry their product past local competing interests and sell it on the markets of the world. They know that if they stick together they will be the gainers. They know that the majority will stick. But they also know that there may be some amongst them to whom a cent a bushel for the loads on which they are sitting looks bigger than the whole tribe of speculators and unnecessary middlemen. One of the objects of the contract system is to prevent such men from hampering or destroying the work of the association.

Concentrate on Efficient Marketing

With the competition for the product eliminated the association, knowing that its volume is assured, can bend all its efforts to efficient marketing. Those who are dissatisfied with its work can withdraw when their contracts expire. As a rule they do not withdraw. The California associations are experiencing no difficulty in securing renewals of contracts. They are also finding that it is easier to get the farmers to sign contracts than it is to buy by the load on a competitive basis.

The contracts which an association holds with its members are the basis of its credit. Some splendid plans have been devised by which contracts can be utilized as collateral in financing the association's activities. These will be dealt with in the next article. It will be sufficient in this place to state that through the contract system the total product of the members for the number of years the contracts have to run are really behind the association when it comes to financing its operations. In California, where the contract system is widely followed, financiers look upon an association's contracts with its members as the finest kind of collateral. Some of the associations have been able to borrow money as cheaply as the federal government. With their contracts the associations of that state find that securing capital, one of the hardest problems a co-operative association usually has to face, becomes a comparatively easy matter.

It is no small thing to ask a farmer to assign to an association the sole right to market his crop for a term of years. But it must be remembered that in return the members have absolute control over their association, and that no one but those growing similar products are allowed in the association. The success of the associations in having their contracts renewed and in signing up new acreage from year to year, is evidence that the contract system is proving satisfactory to the farmers who have adopted it.

The financing of a co-operative association will next receive attention.



60 Dishes Like That At the cost of three chops

The large package of Quaker Oats serves 60 dishes. And it costs about the price of three chops, or nine eggs, or one fish.

Each dish of Quaker Oats supplies supreme nutrition. It is almost the ideal food in balance and completeness. As vim-food and food for growth nothing grows to match it.

Why pay ten times as much, or more, to serve a lesser food for breakfast, when oats are so delicious?

Compare Calory Values

Foods are measured by calories, the energy unit. The large package Quaker Oats contains 6,221 calories.

Note the table at side. See how much it takes of other good foods to equal 6,221 calories.

It takes 60 pounds of assorted vegetables to equal in calory value a package of Quaker Oats.

1 Package Quaker Oats in calory value equals

About	89 eggs
Or	9 quarts milk
Or	17 lbs. mackerel
Or	7 lbs. round steak
Or	9 lbs. veal cutlets
Or	21 lbs. potatoes
Or	24 lbs. bananas

Compare the Costs

Cost Per 1,000 Calories

Quaker Oats	6½c
Average meats	45c
Average fish	50c
Hen's eggs	60c
Vegetables	11c to 75c

Compare the cost per 1,000 calories. See table at side, based on prices at this writing.

Note that meat, egg and fish breakfasts cost eight or nine times a breakfast of Quaker Oats. And none of them are such balanced foods, none so good for children.

This argues strongly for Quaker Oats breakfasts. Serve the costlier foods at other meals. Save on your breakfasts—perhaps 35c—by serving these delicious and nutritious Quaker Oats.

Quaker Oats

The Food of Foods at its Best

This brand is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavorful oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

The flavor makes the oat dish doubly inviting, and it costs you no extra price.



Costs 14 times a dish of Quaker Oats



Costs 12 times a dish of Quaker Oats

Packed in sealed round packages with removable cover

FARMERS' SALES NOTES

Farmers with Sales Notes will be well advised to turn them over to this Bank for collection.

The Bank will relieve you of all trouble in making presentation, and payments will be credited to your account promptly.

89A

Sales Notes supplied without charge.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL : : \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND : : \$15,000,000

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At revised prices: Victory Loan Bonds, Canada's highest grade of security, can be obtained to yield from 5.67% in the case of 1937 maturity (tax free) to 6.45% in the case of the 1922 maturity.

Write for our pamphlet giving all prices and particulars.

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will surely be upward and probably be soon. The recent revision brought Canada's War Loan Issues into line with the ruling money conditions of the world. It made Canada's finest securities more attractive than ever for investment. The supply available is not large and at present rate of buying will soon be absorbed. Take immediate advantage of present prices. Nothing could be safer, nothing more satisfying than a purchase of Tax-Free Victory Bonds, to

YIELD AS HIGH AS 6.37 PER CENT.

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When the Harvest is Gathered Make your Credit Good at the Bank

If your bank has carried you over the year, your first duty is to "clean up" there. The man who does that each year never has trouble getting credit.

Give the bank a complete statement of your affairs so that you may obtain the fullest credit to which your standing entitles you.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Paid-up Capital and Reserves \$35,000,000
Total Resources over \$584,000,000

Business and Finance

Saving or Investing?

THE public have been favored with a great deal of advice during the past year or two on the subject of saving. Governments, banks, newspapers and public men are urging upon the people the necessity of practising thrift, and putting away some of the dollars, which in some quarters at least, are more plentiful than usual, against the rainy day that sooner or later comes to most people. It is good advice, too, especially in view of the low purchasing power of the dollar. While prices may not for many years return to the pre-war level, it is a generally accepted belief that a gradual decline of prices, and an increase in the purchasing power of money, is not far distant. Assuming that in five years from now prices will have declined by one-third, one dollar saved today, with interest at four per cent., will amount in five years to \$1.20, and will have the same purchasing power as \$1.80 at the present time.

The Difference

But it is not sufficient, if a man wants to make the most of his savings and to build up a competence on which he can live in his old age, to merely save. He must not only save, but he must invest. There is a great difference between saving and investing. When a man puts money in the bank at three or four per cent. he is not investing, but merely saving. He lends his money to the bank, at three or four per cent., the bank lends it to someone else at six or seven, or eight per cent., and the other man employs or invests it in some business enterprise and makes probably a good deal more than he pays the bank. If the bank depositor could invest his money himself he would get the whole of the earning power of his money, instead of allowing the bank and the other fellow to make a profit from it.

Must Save First

Before one can invest, however, it is necessary to save, and to accumulate sufficient to make a worth-while investment. For this purpose there are many institutions that render good service to the public. The post office savings bank and the savings departments of the chartered banks both pay three per cent. In Manitoba the Provincial Savings Office, established by the government, pays four per cent. Some of the trust companies also accept deposits and pay four per cent. interest. Any of these institutions will accept deposits from one dollar upwards, and repay it on demand. The man who saves to invest will deposit his money in one of these institutions until he has enough to make an investment, and then when he has \$100, \$500, \$1,000 or whatever sum he may decide upon, he will take it from the bank and place it in some enterprise where it will earn more than the bank rate.

An Illustration

A single illustration will suffice to make this clear. A man saves \$200, which is on deposit at a chartered bank, and is earning \$6.00 a year in interest. With that \$200, or even a little less, he can buy a share in one of the old established banks, with a big reserve built up and which pays \$12 a year in dividends, with the prospect of larger profits in the future. As a depositor, he was saving. As a shareholder he is investing. As an investor he gets at least double the return upon his money. That is the difference between saving and investing.

Have You Made a Will? By J. W. W.

A close friend of mine has a great grievance. She never forgets it, and I don't suppose she ever will. She speaks about it nearly every time I see her, and I'm beginning to have a grievance myself because she keeps bothering me about it. Her father, it seems, invested the greater part of his life's savings in a row of cottages. He always said they were to be for his daughters after he was gone. But he neglected to make a will, and when he was dead his eldest son took possession of the property and neither the widow nor the daughters had anything. That was in England, and under English law

the eldest son, in the absence of a will, was entitled to all the freehold property.

Law of Intestacy

Canadian law is different, in fact each of the nine provinces of Canada has its own law on the subject. Perhaps you, who read these lines have not made a will. When you die, do you know who will inherit your farm and your other property? Perhaps you think your wife will take it, and with the help of the boys will continue to run the farm. She has scrimped and saved, and milked the cows, perhaps, and helped you to gather a bit of property about you, and the farm is as much hers as yours, you say. Who should have it if she shouldn't? But that is not what the law says, when a man does not make a will. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan if a man dies without a will, leaving a wife and family, one-third of his property passes to his wife and two-thirds to his child or children. In Alberta, if there has been only one child, one-half goes to the wife and one-half to the child, or, if the child is dead, to its representatives. If, however, there has been more than one child, the wife takes one-third and the children divide the remainder equally. In each of the three western provinces, if a man dies without a will, leaving a wife but no children, the wife will take all. In Ontario, however, it is otherwise. The wife in that province would take the first \$1,000, and would share the remainder of the estate equally with the next of kin, or, if there were no next of kin, with the Crown. If a man leaves no wife or child but a father, mother, brothers and sisters, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, all would go to the father, but in Ontario his property would have to be divided equally between his father, mother, brothers and sisters.

Do It Now

In a little book which has been compiled by a lawyer for a trust company which makes a business of administering estates, 43 different combinations of relatives are set out, with details of the manner in which an estate would have to be divided in the event of the owner dying without a will. The legislatures have had to make rules on the point, but, of course, they have not been able to consider individual circumstances, and in very many cases the way in which the law would dispose of a man's, or woman's, property is not the way they would have wished to do it themselves. If you want to say how your property shall be divided after your death, you must make a will, and if you have not already done so you should do it without delay. Make your will now, while you are in good health and able to use your best judgment, and can go to a lawyer or a trust company to get their assistance in making your intentions clear and your will legal. If you wait until you are sick you may never make a will, or you may do it hastily and without proper consideration, and, perhaps, in a form that will not be legal.

Govt. Bank for Newfoundland

Halifax.—There is shortly to be a Bank of Newfoundland. Hon. W. F. Coaker, minister of marine and fisheries, and prime minister in the absence of Hon. R. A. Squires, has announced in his newspaper, the Advocate, that the government has the plan under consideration and that the national bank will shortly be doing business.

There are at present four banks at St. John's: Royal, Commerce, Nova Scotia and Montreal, each of which has from 15 to 30 branches in different parts of the country. These banks hold, according to statements made by government members, \$26,000,000 of deposits, mostly from fishermen.

It is further stated by government officials that the banks have intimated to clients inside and out of the country, that the price of codfish, the country's main product, should this year be no more than \$8.00, and also that they will advance no more than \$5.00 to purchase fish. The government contends that if this materialized it would be a serious blow to the fish industry, and so has decided to start its own bank.

Wheat Crop Worth over \$600,000,000

The Manitoba Free Press Announces Estimate of the Crop for Three Prairie Provinces

THE estimate of the quantity of grain in the three western provinces is as follows:

Wheat	248,745,000
Oats	252,109,000
Barley	47,564,000
Flax	7,152,000
Rye	8,912,000

The figures for acreages are the revised figures of the Dominion government, issued last July. In addition to

detailed information obtained from a big staff of local correspondents, the agricultural editor travelled many hundreds of miles during 47 days' inspection of the crops. The crop is the most irregular one which the West has produced in the last 16 years, but the estimate is a conservative one.

The following tables give the acreage under the various crops and the volume of grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

WHEAT

Manitoba	2,687,000 acres at 17 bushels per acre	45,679,000
Saskatchewan	9,440,000 acres at 14½ bushels per acre	136,680,000
Alberta	2,687,000 acres at 19 bushels per acre	66,386,000
		15,621,000
		248,745,000

OATS

Manitoba	1,887,000 acres at 33 bushels per acre	62,271,000
Saskatchewan	5,126,000 acres at 35 bushels per acre	179,410,000
Alberta	2,906,000 acres at 38 bushels per acre	10,428,000
		9,919,000
		252,109,000

BARLEY

Manitoba	865,000 acres, average 30 bushels per acre	25,950,000
Saskatchewan	480,000 acres, average 25 bushels per acre	12,000,000
Alberta	418,000 acres, average 23 bushels per acre	9,614,000
		1,763,000
		47,564,000

FLAX

Manitoba	62,000 acres, average 6 bushels per acre	372,000
Saskatchewan	1,032,000 acres, average 6 bushels per acre	6,192,000
Alberta	588,000 acres, average 7 bushels per acre	588,000
		1,178,000
		7,152,000

RYE

For the three provinces, acreages given are 557,000, and at 16 bushels per acre this would be 8,912,000.

Selling Machinery Under Lien

The Holder of the Original Note Should be Consulted—By A. E. Popple

THE average individual has the idea that once he gets possession of an article it becomes his property absolutely. If this were true he would, of course, be entitled to sell it again or give it away if he so wished. But it is far from the truth. A man who buys under a "lien note" or a "lien agreement" or "hire purchase agreement," rarely gets the right to sell until he has paid for the article in full. How is this? Supposing you were in need of a team of horses and you have \$75 saved up, but you are shy the balance in price. Perhaps you want to do some plowing right away and cannot wait until you get the balance. And perhaps there is a neighbor near you who wants to sell a team, provided some arrangement can be made for paying the balance in installments. Now, it is obvious that if he lets you have the team on paying \$75 down, he will want some security for the balance. He does not mind you having the team, but he hates parting with the ownership until they are paid for. The natural result is a "lien note." It is a very common document. Everybody knows what a "lien note" looks like, but very few appreciate the responsibility after signing one of them. They usually find out much later on to their grave disadvantage. However, suppose the team is bought and the note is signed—what have we got? There is a document which says that the buyer gets the horse on condition only. The possession passes but the ownership remains in the seller. The reader will understand this more fully when he reads a lien note form, which is as follows:

The reader will see that although the possession changes when the animals change hands, yet the ownership never changes until the animals are fully paid for. Why? Simply because the parties have so agreed in the note. In other words, the buyer can use the horses but cannot call them his own. Now the same note applies to other things besides teams of horses.

Suppose you desire a threshing outfit, or a plow, or a wagon, or a windmill, and you have not the money to pay for them outright. The man who sells them can either let you have the goods under an agreement or he can tell you to come back when you have the price. Supposing then that he lets you have them on paying part down. Is it likely that he is going to let a big piece of machinery go out of his shop without some security for the balance? Therefore he requires you to sign an agreement called a "purchase agreement." The terms of this agreement are usually in small print, and very often time is precious. The terms and conditions are overlooked—all the buyer is anxious for is the machine. He gets his machine and goes on his way rejoicing until it is time to carry out his part of the contract. Later on he receives notice that the machine company intends to retake the machine for failing to comply with the conditions.

May Be Prosecuted

What then? Perhaps he has sold the machine. Then he begins to wonder just where he is at. It is just at this point that the criminal law steps in. Not only has the purchase of the machine incurred a civil liability, i.e., for debt,

Rs.	No.	191
On or before the first day of	promise to pay to	191
for value received	or order the sum of	DOLLARS,
at	100	with interest at
per cent. per annum till due, and	per cent. per annum after due till paid.	Given for
Given for		
The title ownership and right to the possession of the property for which this note shall remain at my own risk in until this note, or any renewal thereof, is fully paid with interest, and if make default in payment of this or any other note in their favor, or should sell, or dispose of, or mortgage my landed property, or if should consider this note insecure, they have full power to declare this and all other notes made by me in their favor due and payable forthwith, and they may take possession of the property and hold it until this note is paid, or sell the said property at public or private sale; the proceeds thereof to be applied in reducing the amount unpaid thereon, and the holders hereof notwithstanding such taking possession or sale, shall have thereafter the right to proceed against and recover, and hereby agree to pay the balance then found to be due thereon.		
Witness:		



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in Canuck, Sovereign or Regal Shells, preferably with No. 4 or 6 shot. All Dominion Smokeless Shot Shells are individually water-proofed, steel reinforced and loaded with double-chilled shot, Canadian-made shells adapted to Canadian use, and guaranteed by the big "D" trade-mark.

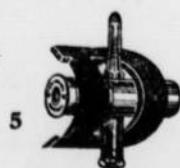
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but he has incurred other responsibilities besides that. He never actually owned the machine outright, it was merely lent to him under an agreement to purchase same if he fulfilled all the conditions—one of the conditions being not to part with the possession until it is fully paid for. What then? Well, if he has parted with it in all probability he can be sued for the full amount of the machine, not merely for installments due. He may also be prosecuted for fraudulent conversion or theft, because, under the criminal law theft may be committed by so dealing with the thing itself as to deprive the owner of his special interest therein, temporarily or absolutely. It is clear that once the original purchaser of the machine resells it to another person, he is depriving the original seller of his rights, or at least that is what he is attempting to do, because he is entering into a new contract independent of the first seller. The man from whom he bought it is no party to this new sale. The reader will therefore see what a grave responsibility rests on the man who buys under a lien note or agreement, because the holder of the lien note has still a special interest in the property.

Agreements Follow Standard Forms

Now it must be obvious to the reader that the law does not willingly permit frauds to take place. Legislation covering lien notes and the sale of machinery has been passed in the various provinces. The buyer is protected from clauses which would work a handicap, and machine companies' agreements are required to follow standard forms. The farmer is therefore protected. On the other hand, the law also protects the machine companies from frauds by buyers, and where a purchaser wishes to sell his machine over again it practically compels the man to have the deal put through properly. In fact, this is what every holder of a lien note should do. He should go to the holder of the original note and tell him that he wants to sell the team or the plow, or the machine, or whatever it may be. Then he can come to some arrangement whereby a new note is made with the new purchaser or the old agreement assigned to the new buyer. In the same way the buyer of a threshing outfit should go to the company who first sold the outfit and have proper documents drawn up. In this way he will be saved endless trouble and expense and perhaps save himself from grave financial difficulties.

Very few people seem to realize how the small things of life are often of the greatest importance. Such a small thing as an interview may be the means of saving thousands of dollars. Buying second-hand threshing outfits is a risky business. It pays to have things done properly. If the machine is not fully paid for, then see that you get full protection from all liability on the previous contract. Get this in writing and see that your documents are registered. Don't trust to Providence, but have the deal properly put into writing and records searched. Go and see the agent for the machine company, and find out just what the state of the old contract is before you sign your name to anything, and then perhaps you will be in a position to know just where you are at. Otherwise, you may be binding yourself to something that you don't intend to do. It is safer to take precautions first rather than be regretting afterwards.

British Grain Production

The agricultural outlook in England and Scotland is in every respect depressing, according to a recent review of the situation by The Scottish Farmer, which says: "The Board of Agriculture for Scotland have issued preliminary returns, showing the produce of crops and the numbers of livestock as at June 4. These returns are not exhaustive, but there is no reason to question their general accuracy. They corroborate the lessons of the corresponding returns for England and Wales, recently published. The acreage under wheat has relapsed to its pre-war normal. The acreage under this crop is the lowest recorded since 1913. In other words, the whole of the enhanced growth of wheat during the war has gone by the board, and in so far as Scotland is concerned, the situation is as bad as in pre-war days. Among other things, this

proves the futility of the Corn Production Act as a Peace measure. Unhappily the figures for oats in Scotland are on the down grade also. The decrease for the year is 7.47 per cent.—surely a startling figure. It is poor consolation to be told that the acreage is still 1.78 per cent. above the decennial average—that is, the average for the preceding ten years. This unhappy sacrifice of both wheat and oats has been accompanied by an equally unhappy increase in the acreage under barley. It is disheartening to read the official announcement:—"The area under barley exceeds that of 1919 by 34,000 acres, and is the highest recorded since 1907." It was one of the pleasing features of the patriotic food production campaign that barley-growing receded into the background. Now that Peace is supposed to reign, farmers have displaced the crops that produce bread and food for men and horses in favor of the crop that is most fully utilized by the brewer and the distiller. The lover of his country finds in such figures food for sad reflections.

Weights of Seeds

Q.—What are the weights per bushel of grass and clover seeds?	W. M. L., Alta.
A.—The weights of the most commonly-used grass and clover seeds are as follows:	
Western rye grass	14
Brome grass	14
Timothy	48
Kentucky blue grass	14
Red top (in chaff)	14
Red top (free from chaff)	30
Meadow fescue	22
Red or mammoth clover	60
Alsike	60
White Dutch clover	60
Sweet clover	60
Alfalfa	60

Speeds in Plowing

Q.—Is there any information available as to the comparative draft of tractor plows at different speeds? Is it a saving of power to plow at a high speed, and does the quality of the work suffer?—Tractoritis, Alta.

A.—Exhaustive tests conducted in California showed that when using the general-purpose mouldboard on the tractor plow, an increase from two to three miles per hour increased the draft from eight to 12 per cent., according to the nature of the soil. The draft was increased from 16 to 25 per cent. when the speed was doubled. The amount of work accomplished was increased 50 and 100 per cent., respectively. With the higher speeds the soil was better pulverized and the furrows laid more smoothly. When stubble ground was in good condition no difficulty was found in doing good work at four miles an hour.

The Disc Plow

Q.—My land is heavy, and I always have difficulty in getting the mouldboard of the plow to clean. Would a disc plow give better satisfaction?—D. J., Man.

A.—The only place where a disc plow is better than the mouldboard type is where the latter will not clean. The mouldboard plow makes a better job of cutting roots and covering weeds where it will clean. In your case, particularly if the land is free from stones, the disc plow would give better satisfaction.

Kernels

Evidently, winter wheat does not make any better showing in North Dakota than it does in corresponding parts of the Canadian West. "Tests made at demonstration farms in the state show conclusively that existing varieties of winter wheat are not adapted to North Dakota and cannot be grown with success in the state," is the statement of L. R. Waldron, plant breeder at the North Dakota Experiment Station.

The Manitoba department reports that although the very late crops have been touched by the frost in some of the country north-west of Brandon and in some other places, there has been no really heavy frost anywhere in the province, and the damage from this source will be infinitesimal.

At Indian Head, corn has averaged 17 tons green weight for the last five years. At Saskatoon the yields have ranged from five tons in 1917 to 20 tons in 1915.



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The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child (\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denial it represents.

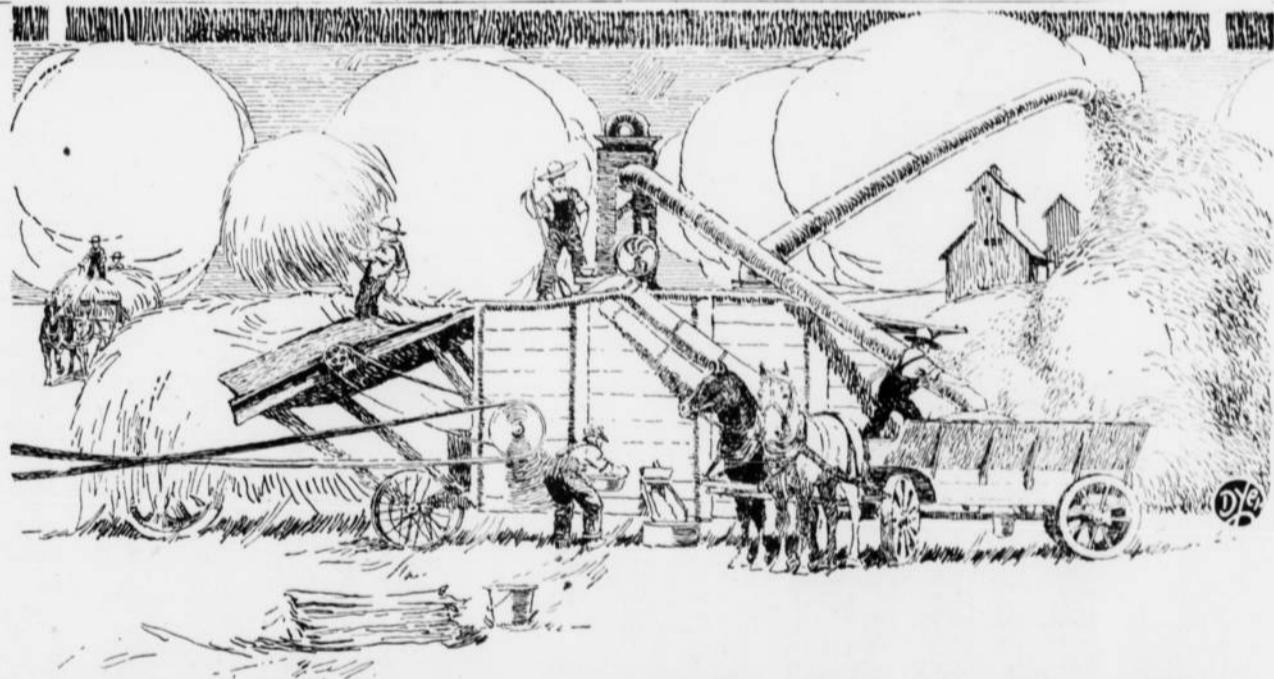
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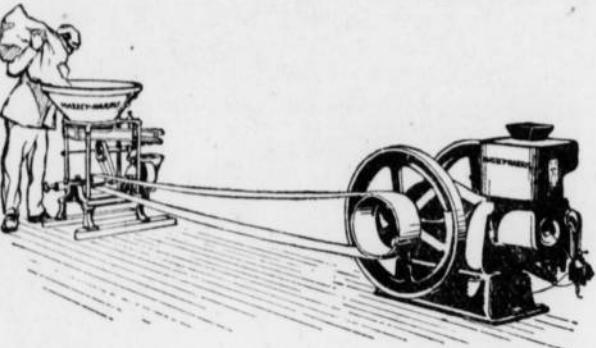
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What It Will Not Do

MANY will object to bothering about the vote because of what the new law will not do. It is not a provincial act. It is not an amendment to the Manitoba Temperance Act. It is not aimed to touch the prescription problem. It is simply folly to criticise it as if it should be or should do any of these things. It is a Dominion measure. It is designed to afford the provinces the power they need to defend themselves against liquor being sent in from other provinces. Judged in the light of that need and of that purpose the new law will be found to be a step forward, and to effectively supplement earlier enactments. It will do what it was intended to do—and that is something worth while.

Why the Vote

It is important that every United Farmer should clearly understand why the referendum of October 25 is necessary.

In 1916, by adopting on a splendid popular vote the Manitoba Temperance Act, this province went as far as it could under the constitution in the direction of prohibition of the liquor traffic. It had no power to prohibit interprovincial trade. That power will be conferred upon it if a majority votes "Yes" on October 25. The province will then be equipped with the power to effectively defend itself against further machinations of the promoters of the evil traffic. The act which will, in the event of a majority voting "Yes," be proclaimed by the governor-general, will protect whatever restrictive legislation the province has, or may put, in operation.

A Community Aspiration

I dream of a time located not too far distant under the blue and sunny skies of the future when the spirit long ago breathed in song over the plains of Bethlehem, the spirit of generous human goodwill shall come to be accepted and cherished as the common characteristic of our citizenship. No longer will it be possible for one class or group or interest to exploit the lives of the people, lessening the circle of their comforts in order that needless luxuries may be multiplied to the few. No longer will party strive against party for dominance in the state, but the well-being of the people will be the first care of every citizen elected to serve in public office. No longer will social and ecclesiastical jealousies divide the populace into mutually suspicious sections, but every community will rejoice in the pursuit of the common well-being and in fealty to and service of the Father of all.

I look forward to a time when right and equitable relationships shall be established between town and country; when with country conditions placed on the right basis no city will be crowded with struggling humanity who might be maintaining a prosperous life on the land, when urban and rural populations will mutually serve each other without over-reaching or jealousy or suspicion, when sectional exclusiveness will be lost in the more truly humanitarian conception of a united people.

I look forward to a time when no community will permit any of its citizens to live below a natural and normal standard of comfort and decency and opportunity for attention to the finer thoughts and finer things of life. When, instead of aggrandizing a privileged and pampered few, the surplus of the common production will be devoted to the advantage of all.

I look forward to a time when these prairies shall support millions of population grouped in coherent, co-operative, well-to-do, and contented communities. The houses will uniformly be provided with modern comforts and conveniences. With good roads and motor cars and mail delivery and an adequate and vitalized community consciousness, the monotony and isolation of country life will be a thing of the past.

A modern and fully-equipped com-

munity establishment will be the social, intellectual, religious, recreational, and supply centre for the people. Industrially it will include a co-operative laundry and bakery and abattoir, where with a minimum of expense and of labor the needs of the community in these respects may be provided for. Educationally it will be a school in which the children will be introduced to the rich possibilities of rural life and encouraged to prepare themselves to make the most of them. Socially it will be the people's common meeting-place. They will often come together to enjoy each other's company, to eat and drink together, to discuss common interests, to plan co-operative activities, to enjoy music and oratory and drama, to participate in athletic sports and intellectual contests, to ponder the great problems of the state and the world, of morality and great hereafter, and to offer their common homage to God. There will be a staff in charge with varied duties of helpful ministry for the common good. The teacher will be a fully-trained man or woman and an expert on the practical problems of community life, but such training will in no degree exclude the finer things of life, the things of the spirit. The agricultural agent will be an expert adviser on crops and soils and stock, and a score of other departments of the technique of farming. The librarian will be an authority on current and general literature, and will be supplied with the latest departmental and general reports for public information. The banker will be the people's servant and thoroughly equipped to serve the community for its advantage, and not for shareholders' dividends. The distributing agents will aim to meet the local necessities with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of cost; the medical man with his assistants will care for the conservation of health and the prevention of unwholesome conditions and ill-health. The religious director will be a general helper of intellectual, moral, and religious well-being of the people, a friend and inspirer rather than an official.

In such a community home life will be promoted, for the homes will be bright and well equipped, and there will be the fullest opportunity for the cultivation of all the graces of family life. But community life will be equally promoted, for the people will be unified in the recognition of common interests, and in the practice of a wholesome, social fellowship.

The children will grow up to be proud of their community, to rejoice in its achievements, and to take pleasure in contributing to its well-being. The youth of the community will be trained for the service of their fellow-men. In the local singing class and debating club and athletic field they will learn to equip themselves. In extension lectures and the shelves of the library they will find the materials for a broad and practical culture, and if they decide to go abroad to college or university it will be to train for fuller efficiency, which may be devoted to the service of their fellow-men.

In such a community there will be a permanent and a larger place for such a movement as that of the organized farmers. The work of the community, development, and unification will be continued. Education for the nobler citizenship will be amplified and systematized. The gospel of good-will and co-operation and personal service will be taught in every school and preached in every church. College and university and the whole machinery of public education will co-operate in working out and giving instruction in the possibilities of community life. Young manhood and womanhood will be provided with expert and sympathetic tuition and practical training in human relationships, and in the methods of most effectively doing their full duty of citizenship. Those who may be called to positions of trust and of power will thus have opportunity of being scientifically grounded in the principles of true public service, and of being inspired with ideals which

will make them steadfast and strong. As workers in a great movement, I know of nothing better that we can do than to set ourselves to the creation of such conditions in this land of ours. There may be differences of detail in our visions of the future, but I am convinced that we are at one in our view that the future must be characterized by certain great principles. The great spirit of good-will must prevail; the great law of equal rights must govern; the great ideal of service must be accepted and practiced, and the government must more accurately reflect the ideal and the desires of the populace at large. The people must be free and comfortable and contented, and there must be care for the finer and higher things of the human spirit.

For the realizing of such an aspiration we live and organize and labor. May it not be that in Canada today we stand at the opening of that new and greater epoch in our history, in which the people shall rise to a recognition of the possibilities of citizenship, and to an enthusiastic acceptance of the responsibilities of the new time? May we not hope that we are actually on the threshold of a period when mankind generally will come to regard it as of greater moment to serve the common good of all, than to pander to the special and unfair advantage of a section. Is it not the essential demand of the time that we should make more strenuous effort than ever to raise the whole of our business and public life nearer to the level on which our family and individual life are conducted?

It was said of the farmers' movement ten years ago: "They are embarking on an effort to re-establish the proper functions of representative institutions for the people of Canada, and to renovate the whole system of national life." We have come, perhaps, but a short distance toward the realization of that high ideal, but at least we can say that today we are nearer to it than ever before; and if in the next decade we can individually, as well as collectively, do something to drive out the remnants of evil that yet persist, and to bring into active exercise that nobler good-will, toward which the progress of the ages is tending, it will not have been in vain that we have devoted some of our years and some of our powers to the service of the United Farmers of Canada. If in any degree we can inspire our people with the desire for such conditions, and with the will to seek them, then our work is truly worth while, and one day there will dawn in full glory across these prairies the glorious and abiding light of the better day.

Things Omitted

In listening to the long and labored presentation of the case for protection before the Tariff Commission last week one could not help being struck by the conspicuous absence of certain vital factors in their delineation of industrial conditions.

1. There was no mention of the conditions that obtained in Canadian cities for several winters before the war, when hundreds of people were fed by public charity. Canada had had its protective policy for thirty years then.

2. There was no mention of the fact that protection violates fundamental morality in taking from many to advantage the few.

3. There was no reference to the well-known effect of protection in promoting international misunderstanding, friction, and enmity.

4. There was no recognition of the effect of tariff burdens upon the well-being of the family as the basic social unit of our civilization.

5. There was no hint that our tariff places any handicap upon the mother country, and that this was retained even when England was under the stress of war.

6. With much advertising of a world-wide swing toward protection there was no dwelling upon the fact that in war time there was a much more decided swing away from it.

7. There wasn't a hint that Canada, dominated by protectionism, had failed during the war to stick to the principle advocated by the chairman, "that Canada must pay her way and discharge her current obligations out of her current revenue."

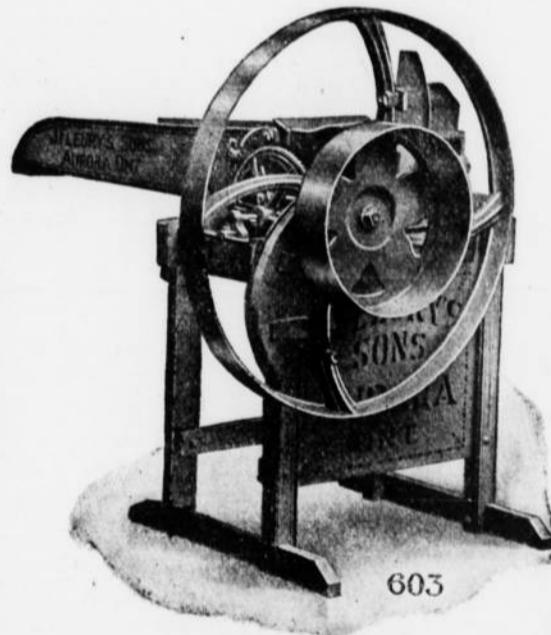
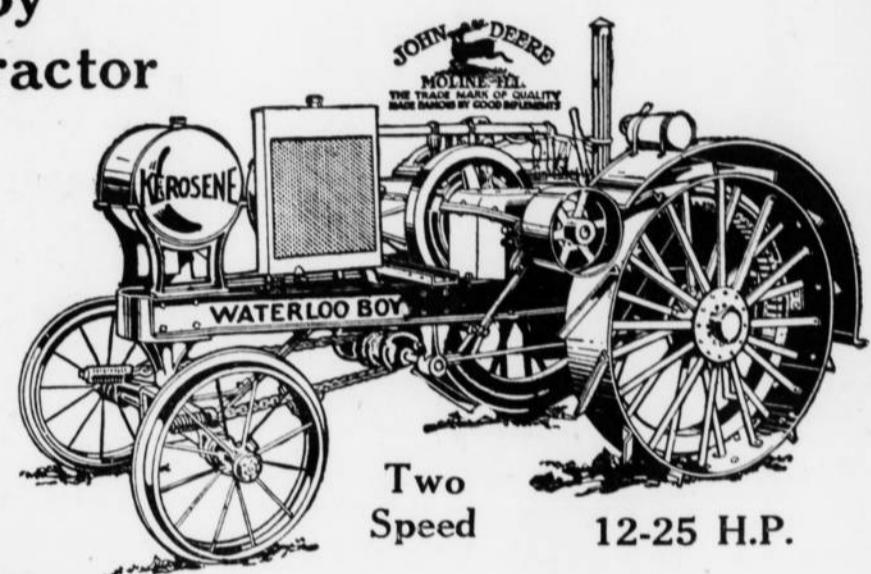
Leaders for Over 80 Years

John Deere farm implements have been the acknowledged leaders for over eighty years. They were never better known nor more widely used than they are to day.

Farmers in buying John Deere farm machinery prefer their marked superiority and many exclusive features, for they are able to get the longest service and greatest satisfaction from them.

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor

The Waterloo Boy is the original Kerosene tractor. Adaptable to all farm needs. Economical on fuel. Many exclusive features as patented manifold; self-oiling system—dust-protected gears and wheel bearings. Powerful—but simply constructed. Write for folder giving full particulars or see your John Deere dealer.



Fleury Straw Cutters

No. 2—Equipped with 10-inch mouth.

No. 3—Equipped with 12-inch mouth and heavier frame.

These Fleury Straw Cutters are substantially built and well braced and bolted. Operated by hand, rod, or belt. With belt extra equipment is required. Easy to run and operate. Cut several lengths. Write for folder.

Other straw and ensilage cutters in various styles and sizes can be supplied

Fleury Grinders

There's a style and size to meet your individual requirements. The quality and quantity of work these machines do cannot be equalled or surpassed by any other grinder. Write for complete information.

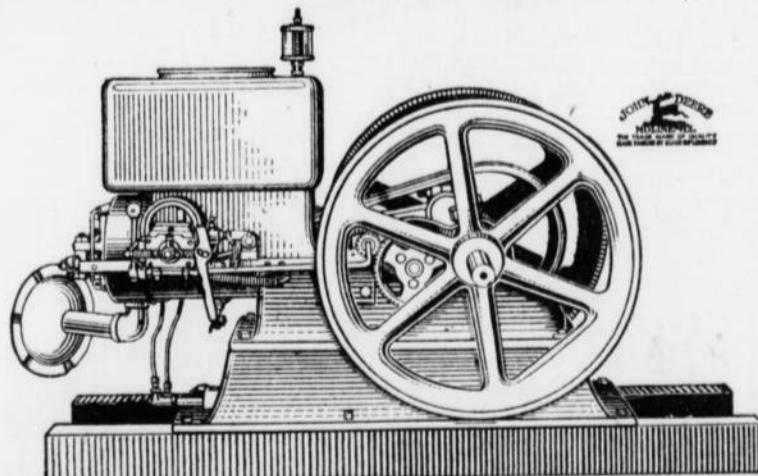
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Engine

Stationary or Portable

The engine every farmer requires. It is adaptable for general farm use. Made in 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 14 H.P. sizes. Hand trucks can be supplied with small engines. Equipment includes oscillating magneto, high-speed governor, etc. Gives long and satisfactory service.

Twin cylinder 25 H.P. engine for power jobs that need big engines.

Send for folder giving complete information.



See your John Deere dealer for any farm machinery you may require

John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin,—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetocidester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary,
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

In North Battle River

DIRECTOR H. E. Spencer, who is also candidate for Battle River riding, has sent in the following report of his recent trips in the northern part of the riding:

"To carry on our organization work in the northern part of Battle River constituency, I made a trip through the country from Elk Point, which is north of the Saskatchewan River, in township 57, up across the Beaver River to Cold Lake, which is in township 63, and west to St. Paul de Metis.

"Mr. Bullis, director for the St. Paul provincial constituency, made arrangements for the series of meetings and accompanied me to the greater part. We organized new locals at Lake Eliza, Flat Lake, St. Vincent and St. Joseph. The locals at Mooswa, St. Edouard, Bordenave, Rife, Bonnyville and LeCoey, which is the farthest north in this constituency, were all visited. These are all new locals and they were glad to get in touch with Central office.

"We also visited Glendon, Beaver Crossing, Cold Lake and Ferguson Flats, and at all these places we left literature with interested persons and they hope to organize after haying is over. In some of the locals the membership is almost entirely French, and in others it is mixed, and still others nearly all English speaking.

"For a country so far from the railway it is wonderfully developed, and these people are doing real pioneer work. For instance, in some districts it takes them eight days for the round trip, taking hogs to market. The freighting, of course, makes living expensive. At Cold Lake gasoline was \$1.00 a gallon. The farms are well fenced, and I was surprised to find timothy and alfalfa grown with success. One farm I visited, 110 miles from a railway, had a herd of pure-bred Ayrshires. When this country is served by a railway it will come into its own.

"Round the shores of Moose Lake the soil is sandy, but the scenery is beautiful; ducks, pelicans and herons were seen. Wild fruits of every description were found. On the way to Cold Lake we passed an Indian encampment with the fishing nets hanging in the sun, and noticed that posters, warning against forest fires, were printed in French and Cree in that district.

"We were cordially welcomed in every district and everywhere there is shown a desire for organization."

Forming Elevator Co.

Roydale local reports that they had a good attendance to hear addresses by W. Irvine and Mrs. Sears. R. H. Hancock, the secretary, writes: "Several women kept away, thinking it a political meeting. Such should not be allowed to happen, however. When the next opportunity comes we must endeavor to get the ladies interested in time to attend. This local is trying, along with the assistance of adjoining locals, to form a Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at our townsite, Rockfort. We intend to form a junior branch. It is a hard proposition to keep some life going in these new districts; generally speaking, each individual has his hands full in gaining a start on the new, unbroken sod."

Manager Resigns

J. F. Parrish, who has been manager of the U.F.A. co-operative store for the last two years, has resigned his position. Mr. Willard Keith is assuming the duties as manager for the present. Mr. Parrish will return to his former position in the customs office.

Siberian Creamery Exchange

The union of the Siberian Creamery Associations was founded in 1908. Its steady expansion is one of the numerous examples of the strikingly rapid growth of Russian co-operative organizations.

In 1908 the union had only 12 creameries and one distributing station. Today it comprises about 400 co-operative associations, with a membership of more than 500,000 farmers. It buys and sells for more than 3,000,000 people.

The chief products, in which the union deals in Russia and abroad are: Cheese, wool, grain, meat, bacon, horsehair, etc. It also supplies its members with all the articles needed in agriculture and farming. The union possesses a whole series of factories, namely: creameries, rope and soap factories, mechanic shops for the repair of farm machinery, printing establishments, steam flour mills, etc. It publishes two magazines and several newspapers, and has instructors for its members in butter-making, bookkeeping and store work. In 1918, more than 60 per cent. of the total production of butter sent to the Siberian market was produced by the members of the union. It is of interest to note that in 1916 96 per cent. of the entire output of butter produced in Siberia was delivered by the union of the Siberian creamery association to the Russian government for the needs of the army and civil population.

The union has 33 offices and warehouses in various Siberian towns and large villages, with four buying offices. It also has offices in London, Copenhagen and New York.

The net profits for the members of the union for the fiscal year, 1917, amounted to 1,500,000 roubles. It is noteworthy that the union of Siberian Creamery Associations, like other Russian unions, was able not only to withstand the unfavorable economic conditions lately prevailing in Russia, but, in spite of these conditions, to increase the scope of its activity in such fabulous proportions.

The decision of the union in 1917 to open deposit accounts for its members, whose deposits have reached an enormous figure, will no doubt result in a still more rapid rate of expansion in the future.

The object of the recently-established branch in New York is two-fold: purchasing in America the necessary merchandise to be consigned to the union, and selling in America the products of the union.—Equity, Union Exchange, Greenville, Ill.

Political Literature

The following leaflets, issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, are on hand at the Central office and copies may be had free on request:

In English

Where Ought the Revenue to Come From?

How Much Does the West Pay?

How to Reduce Cost of Living.

New National Policy.

Profiteering, Protection—Two in one.

Where the Farmer Touches City Labor.

Help Old England with Free Trade.

Tariff Hits Large Families.

Proportional Representation.

Making Money for the Shareholders.

Soldier and the Land.

Protection Does Not Help New Countries.

In French

Tariff Hits Large Families.

New National Policy.

In Ruthenian

Tariff Hits Large Families.

New National Policy.

Giant Railroad Petition

The East St. Paul District Association of the U.F.A. is co-operating with the Harlan local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers in circulating a giant petition for the completion of the Oliver, St. Paul and Battleford branch of the Canadian National Railway. It is intended to place copies of this petition in every district between the two ends of the approaching steel. The petition will be signed in duplicate, one copy to be sent to the minister of railroads and one to the Dominion representative for Battle River.

Form Temperance Committee

Hastings Coulee U.F.A. held a well-attended meeting for the purpose of discussing the principles of co-operation, with a view to the organization of a co-operative store by the local. Rev. D. Young gave a short address on this subject, but as Rev. McClellan, of Edmonton, temperance organizer, was pres-

Clean Furrows—

BEHIND P&O Little Genius Tractor Plows you will always find clean, smooth furrows of uniform depth and width, with weeds and trash tucked snugly under the freshly-turned blanket of soil.

Bottoms that scour under adverse conditions; quick-detachable shares that enable you to replace dull shares with sharp ones in a hurry; a positive power-lift that gives a high level clearance—plows are raised high on three wheels, ridding bottoms of all trash; sure penetration, the whole weight of the plow being utilized to force the bottoms into the soil—these are some of the features that account for P&O Little Genius satisfaction and clean furrows.

And, too, prompt after-sale service available through the branch houses listed below, and the hundreds of local agents supplied by them, is another source of great satisfaction to owners of P&O Little Genius Tractor Plows.

See your nearby International agent in regard to one of these plows with which to turn a big fall acreage.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE ALTA.

ESTEVAN N. BATTLEFORD REGINA SASKATOON YORKTON SASK.



"EASTLAKE" TANKS

"EASTLAKE"
THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE



"EASTLAKE" HOUSE TANKS

THE MOST SERVICEABLE
TANKS MADE ANYWHERE

6 Stock Sizes
or any special size desired

CISTERNS—Knocked down—can be set up in your house with very little work. Shipped complete with Brass Tap, Cleaning out Plug and 3 heavy bands.

STOCK TANKS ROUND and ROUND END

They are RIGHT in EVERY RIVET

Ask for our large Catalogue "T"—it shows a splendid range of all kinds including HOG TROUGHES, HOG SHELTERS, WELL CURBING, GASOLENE TANKS, WAGON TANKS, ETC.

"Quality First"

The METALLIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED

797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG

T3

PUMP JACKS

We have a limited number of Double Geared Pump Jacks \$8.00 to be cleared out at, per jack

Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works Limited
WINNIPEG

FOR SALE Portable Elevators

Several Rustad portable elevators for loading cars or filling granaries, height 22 feet, can elevate grain 18 feet.

For further particulars and price, apply to

Salter & Arnold Limited
301 Montreal Trust Building,
Winnipeg, or the

Hart Parr Co. of Canada Ltd.
47 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED

to write Fire and Hail in
Saskatchewan Farmer's
Insurance Company

The Agricultural Insurance Co. Ltd.
BELL & MITCHELL LTD.
General Agents REGINA

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

KEATING'S

Kills Bugs, Flies
Fleas, Roaches



ent, the meeting was then turned over to him. A committee was formed to carry on effectively work in connection with the forthcoming referendum.

Incorporated Locals

Incorporated locals have all the powers of trade that have been granted under their charters. At some points a number of locals combine to form one incorporated local, through which they transact their business. In such cases the members of the various locals become shareholders in the one Incorporated District Association, and these several locals continue for the purpose of carrying on educational and social activities. At still other points, where each local prefers to have its own charter, those locals contiguous to the same shipping point form a joint committee, or board, to combine their orders, when by so doing full car loads can be made up.

Write Central office for information on How to Incorporate.

Milk Prices

The following very significant statement regarding the cost of milk production is an exact copy from the address of R. A. Rogers, president of the Crescent Creamery Company, Winnipeg, to the annual meeting of the shareholders of that company recently.

"One of the questions we must ask is—what is the outlook for the immediate future? In the past, I must admit, it has been the custom of milk companies everywhere—including our own—to establish such prices for milk to consumers from time to time as would be paid without serious complaint. After the usual charges for buying, pasteurizing, bottling and delivery were deducted, the balance went to the farmer. I have no hesitation in saying that this method of buying milk from producers is wrong, and that it cannot be justified on any ground. If it is continued their will be, sooner or later, an entire cessation of milk production. It is our duty to make sure that the system of reckoning prices is reversed. We must keep ourselves informed at all times about the cost of producing milk on the farms. We must insist that a shipper is paid that cost, to cover his investment and labor throughout the year. In addition, he must be paid a fair margin of profit on his operations. I know this will mean an absolutely new method of encouraging production, but it is essential. To the farmer's price (his cost plus his profit) should be added a reasonable charge for handling and distribution. The total would then represent the price to the consumer.

"A very serious situation has arisen with regard to milk production. The producer has been carrying most of the consumers' burdens in past years, and he has grown tired of the task. His discontent has been increased by the action of the Board of Commerce in fixing the maximum price for his milk at a time when the cost of production was abnormally inflated through scarcity of feed and labor. Many dairymen in this province were driven out of business when this step was taken. In the future the consumer must do his part towards encouraging the milk industry on the farms. I expect that it will be necessary, during the coming fall and winter, for distributors to pay higher prices to farmers than have ever been paid in the past. There is every likelihood of a shortage of milk during the coming winter, and no company is likely to secure as much as it needs unless it makes a determined effort to bring back into the business of production those shippers who quit when they found they could not secure a fair price for their work. Under these circumstances it is certain that prices to be paid by consumers will also be higher than ever before. When the public understands the critical position in which milk production now is, and that the advances it is proposed to make are all going to the farmers, I am sure there will be little or no objection to the increases."

Mayerthorpe local, at their last meeting, secured six new members, making 36 in all. They expect to increase the number to 75 in the near future.

Prut local have elected a new president, Alex. Rusnak, and have decided to join the political association.

FOR SALE 160 ACRE LULU ISLAND FARM

All cleared. Tile drained
30 minutes from Vancouver
On main motor roads

APPLY OWNER:

GEORGE ALEXANDER,
1925 15th Avenue, West, Vancouver, B.C.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

Farm Lands
Mortgage Loans

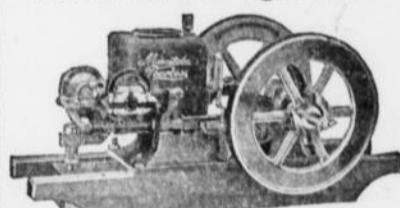
WINNIPEG

Insurance
Stocks and Bonds

The Best Buy on the Market

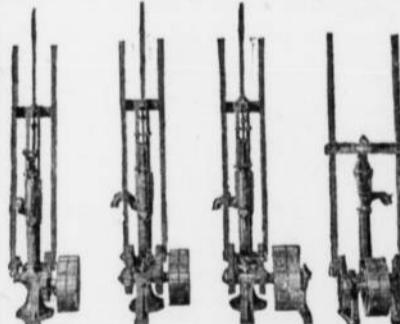
Unequalled for Economic Operation on large or small farms.

For all kinds of light work.



12 H.P. Horizontal Gasoline Engine, with Webster Self-starting Magneto.

A combination of 1½ H.P. Engine, with any one of our various styles of Pump Jacks, connected up with a belt, insures one of dependable, permanent water supply. A Manitoba Peerless Outfit of this kind will save you money every day in the year. Manufactured at Brandon. Sold direct through dealers from here.



When wanting a small engine ask your dealer to get you a Manitoba.

Manitoba Engines Ltd.
BRANDON MANITOBA



PREVENT BLACKLEG LOSSES

by using

Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

Blackleg Aggressin

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

A natural aggressin.

Blackleg Filtrate

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

An aggressin made from cultures.

WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

WHITE LIGHT

FROM COAL OIL
Beats
Gas or Electric



Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal-oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE!

We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first and write us quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 238 Aladdin Building, ^{LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD} Winnipeg

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Agents Wanted

Issue of \$250,000.00 In Shares



The Organized Farmer in Business

Issue limited to Farmers and Owners or Lessees of Farm Lands. Shareholders may hold from one to One Hundred Shares. Present Members may increase their holdings. New Members welcomed, if qualified as Farmers, to take out any number of shares from One to One Hundred.

Purpose of Issue

The opening of the wheat market and the present level of prices both on grain and on commodities handled make necessary a much larger amount of capital to handle business than was formerly required. The Directors believe the Farmers of the West will be glad to supply the additional money. Besides finding a good investment, every dollar of farmers' money put into the Company makes the Company less dependent on borrowings from the banks. The earnings on every dollar so put in go directly to the benefit of farmers instead of being paid out in interest charges.

Investment Opportunity

To every farmer who will have a surplus from this year's crop the issue gives an opportunity to build up an investment. Security is combined with the outlook for a satisfactory rate of return. The financial statement of the Company shows how strong its position is. To the strength of its finances is added the strength that comes from the co-operation of nearly thirty-five thousand farmer shareholders.

Selling price of shares is Thirty Dollars each (par value Twenty-five Dollars). If desired, payment may be in full with application, or Six Dollars per share with application, the balance in four successive instalments of Six Dollars, due September 1st of each year.

Financial Facts

Authorized Capital	\$5,000,000
Already Subscribed	3,096,780
Paid up	2,570,015

Over One Million Dollars have been returned to Farmers in Dividends

A dividend of eight per cent. has been paid for the year ending August 31, 1920.

That is Two Dollars per share, or six and two-thirds per cent. on the cost price of Thirty Dollars per share. Behind every paid-up share of the Company there are net assets, after allowing for all liabilities, of more than forty dollars. That means security of investment.



The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg

Calgary

United Grain Growers Securities Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Calgary.

I wish to take out shares in United Grain Growers Limited. I expect to pay in full for them or to pay \$6.00 per share this Fall and the balance in similar instalments each year for four years. Please send me full information.

Name

Description of Land Farmed

Town

Prov.



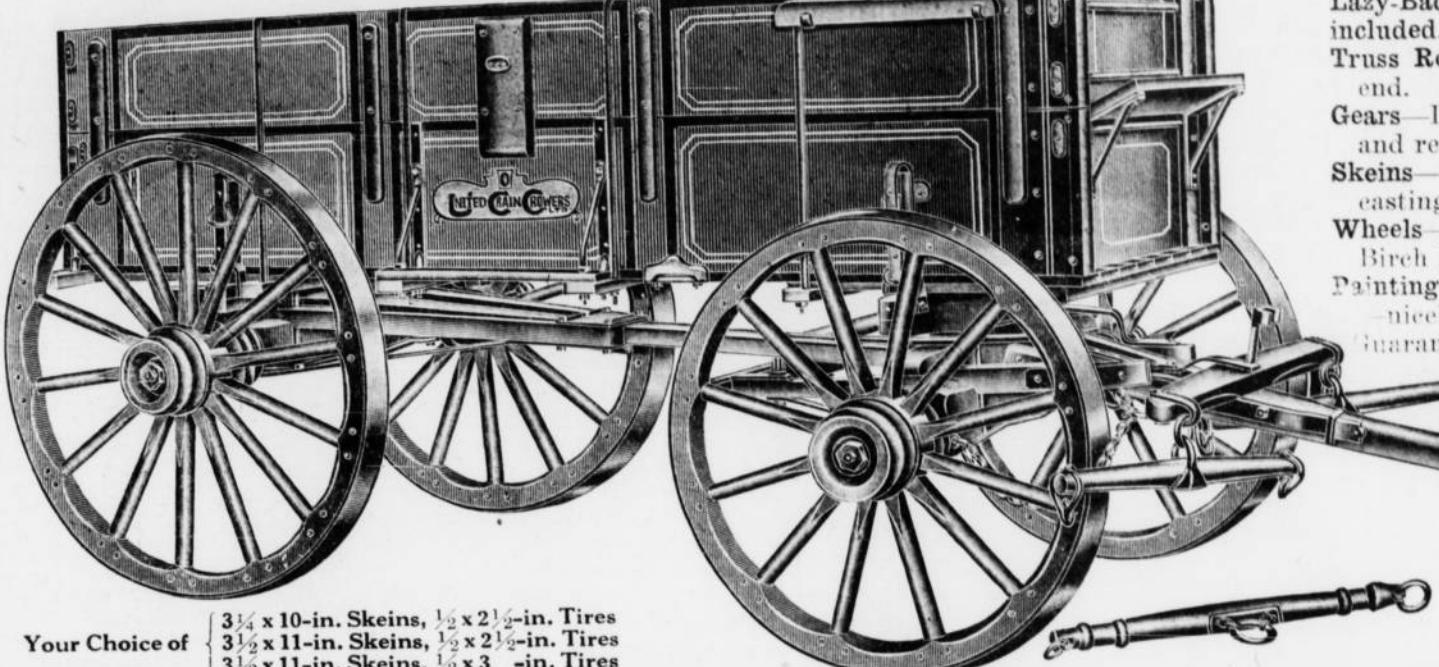
**Use the
Coupon**

opposite to get full information so you will be prepared to invest when your crop is sold.

If you desire to act at once, remittance may be enclosed with the form.

U.G.G. Standard

Positively the Best
Farm Wagon Value
in Canada



Your Choice of { 3 1/4 x 10-in. Skeins, 1/2 x 2 1/2-in. Tires
3 1/2 x 11-in. Skeins, 1/2 x 2 1/2-in. Tires
3 1/2 x 11-in. Skeins, 1/2 x 3 -in. Tires

Farm Wagons

Note these Quality Features:

Hickory Axles, Riveted Rims, Clipped Gears, Sand-proof Skeins, Steel-clad Reach and Tongue, Lazy-Back Seat, Trees and Yoke included.

Truss Rods—Extend from end to end.

Gears—Double clipped both front and rear.

Skeins—Sand-proof of semi-steel castings.

Wheels—Oak Rims and Spokes, Birch Hubs.

Painting—Gear, Red; Box, Green—nicely striped and varnished. Guaranteed to stand the weather.

Send for Latest Fall Catalog

It not only illustrates and describes this big wagon value in detail, but the complete line of U.G.G. Wagon Gears and Farm Trucks as well. Never before has this company been able to offer their customers better values on these lines than this year. They are built throughout of No. 1 selected stock, thoroughly kiln-dried and seasoned. Not a foot of "cull" used in their construction. They are the same quality of wagons and gears that were built in pre-war days when good material was plentiful and skilled labor easy to hire. Send for Catalog.

You do not have to be a member of this company to do business with it.

UNITED RAIN ROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business.

Winnipeg, Regina,
Saskatoon, Calgary,
Edmonton.

U.G.G. Flax-Tight Grain Tanks

125 and 150 Bushels Capacity

Farmers will appreciate the sturdy construction of this Grain Tank.

The bottoms are made of 1 1/4-inch matched dry Washington Fir, and have five hardwood cross-pieces and reinforced bottoms at each end over bolsters.

The sides and ends are made from one-inch dressed and matched dry Washington Fir, strongly braced by risers and ironing as shown in cut.

The sides and ends are bolted to the bottom with patent angle bolts.

Angle irons are provided which can be screwed to the bottom, making a flax-tight joint between bottoms and sides. The hind end is provided with latest style grain end gate as illustrated.

The whole job is carefully finished and painted, one coat on the inside and two coats of green on the outside, which is neatly striped, stenciled and varnished.



Fits any
Standard Wagon
Box

T-8. U.G.G. Grain Tank, 125 bushels capacity; 38-inch bolsters. Weight, 550 lbs. Price, without seat, f.o.b. shipping station
T-9. U.G.G. Grain Tank, 150 bushels capacity; 38-inch bolsters. Weight, 525 lbs. Price, without seat, f.o.b. shipping station

Wpg.	Regina Saskn.	Calgary Edmtn.
79.10	82.15	84.00
81.80	87.50	90.00

Order from U.G.G.
Branch nearest
your location

UNITED RAIN ROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business.

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

Edmonton

Farmers—

Send your Cylinders in to us. We specialize on re-boring. Why buy new ones when we can give you more power even than when new? We can give **five-day delivery right now.**

Ship your work at once. Write for our prices on new gears and pinions before buying from the machinery companies.

John East Iron Works

Saskatoon - Sask.

NORTH STAR DRILLING CO.

LTD.

Contracting Well Drillers and Boring and Prospecting Drilling

Manufacturers of Well Drills and Pumps, Engines, Windmills and Supplies, Sand Screens, Sand Points and Dynamite. Also Power and Hand Washing Machines and Cream Separators.

Canadian Agents for

GUS. PECH FOUNDRY CO
Monitor Well Drills and Augers
Warehouse, Factory and Office:
Corner Dewdney and Armour Streets
REGINA, SASK.
Phones: 5232 and 3367

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

LUMBER

Direct from our Mills at Wholesale Mill Prices

An absolute guarantee goes with every order. Our price list quotes latest figures on Dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors—in fact, everything in lumber you require for your building. Our prices are “delivered freight paid to your station.” Club orders a specialty. Send your bill of lumber and get our low figures.

GET OUR PRICE LIST
ANYWAY

Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

WATCH REPAIRING

“WE HURRY”

THOMPSON, “The JEWELER”

MINNEDOSA MANITOBA

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

*Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
by the Secretary,*

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

Last Mountain Convention
LET political parties keep close to the people and they will keep straight and clean. If there is to be national unity there must be equality of rights and the closing down of special privileges for any particular class. It is useless for Premier Meighen to preach unity, to cheer up and get together, as long as a specially privileged class is allowed to dominate political polities."

Above was the keynote of the convention of the New National Policy party, at its annual convention in Nokomis, on Friday afternoon, August 6, as expressed in the vigorous opening address of the president, George F. Edwards, of Markinch.

Women Well Represented

The convention proper comprised over 500 delegates from the 25 rural municipalities of Last Mountain federal constituency. A feature of the convention was the large number of women present as delegates, who took an active part in the discussion of the various questions presented. The Nokomis division delegates comprised equal representation by men and women, Mrs. Ingham and Mrs. McDougall being the delegates. The largest building in town was the Ford garage, and it took its entire seating capacity to accommodate the delegates.

Chairman Edwards, in his address, emphasized and reiterated that the new political movement must be representative of all the people and not of a limited class. The fact that the present convention was shown to comprise representation from all the towns and villages in the county was a tribute to the value of the educational work which had been performed in the past year by the executive.

National Political Organization

Referring to the attitude of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the question of forming a national political organization with a central executive, to work in unison with various provincial organizations, Mr. Edwards stated that at the meeting in Winnipeg last spring, when the various county and provincial executives from Western Canada discussed this matter fully, it was felt that, in view of the many differences between the various provinces in methods of provincial organization, that the time was not yet opportune for such a movement. A resolution, however, was passed, recommending to the Canadian Council of Agriculture that a close study be made of the political situation and the progress of organization in the various provinces, and as soon as deemed advisable to call a meeting for the purpose of establishing a complete federal organization with a central staff.

The financial statement and auditor's report was presented by Harry Ketscherson, of Davidson, the county secretary, and showed a result pleasing to the delegates, who adopted the same. A total of \$13,004.87 had been collected in the Liberty Drive, which amount placed the county in first place in Saskatchewan.

R. M. Johnson, provincial secretary, was called from the floor by the chairman, and supplemented the secretary's report with the information that several hundred dollars had recently come into the Central office, some of which would help to swell the amount reported. The towns and villages which had been organized in the Liberty Drive showed equally encouraging results with the rural districts.

Officers and Organizers

The object of the present convention was not to nominate a candidate but to enable the people to get together and to discuss the problems of the day; to make any changes necessary to the policies being put forward; to complete details of any necessary organization; to enable the executive to give an account of its stewardship and to enable their delegates to elect new officers, who were elected as follows: President, George F. Edwards, Markinch; vice-president, W. R. Fansher, Govan; secretary-treasurer, S. J. Stewart, Girvin; executive, H. K. Misenheimer, Strongfield, and A. J. McPhail, Elfros.

The following are the names of men elected as organizers in each munici-

be it therefore resolved that this convention, representing some 25 rural municipalities, strongly disapprove the action of the government in discontinuing the Canada Wheat Board; and be it further resolved that this convention unanimously is in favor of the system of the national marketing of wheat, as being in the best interests of all the people."

4. “Whereas the application of the railways to the Railway Commission for a 50 per cent. increase in freight rates will mean an increasing cost to all the people on every product of their labor and living, and whereas, the people have never had presented to them a bona fide appraisement of the value of the railroad property, upon which freight rates should be based; therefore be it resolved that this convention demand that no increase in rates be allowed until a proper appraisement and audit be made and qualified judgment is passed by a competent board in determining equitable freight rates.” Carried.

5. “That, in the opinion of this convention, the provincial political organizations should proceed immediately to appoint a federal committee for the purpose of disseminating information previous to the next Dominion election.”

Evening Meeting

In the evening, the member for Last Mountain, J. F. Johnston, addressed the meeting. He stated that, owing to the size of the constituency, it was difficult to cover the ground often. He said it was regrettable that so many neglected to bring matters of importance to the notice of their member when parliament was in session. Many voters would wait until a week or two before it was time to vote, and bring up questions that could easily have been dealt with when sessions were on.

He showed his stand on the question of whether parliament should continue or go to the country, and how, if the next election does not take place until 1922, there would probably be 20 or 21 constituencies instead of 16, as at present.

R. M. Johnson, provincial secretary of the New National Policy, afterwards gave an address.

Varsity Local Celebrates

In forwarding the following report from the central part of the province, a correspondent to the publicity department says: “These people sure listen alright. I do not know whether the effect is all it ought to be, but they take home something to think about.”

Our correspondent writes: “Down in the valley of the Wood River, in the central part of the province, the G.G.A. has some enthusiastic followers and though at times these members of the Grain Growers' Association may feel that the general public is not as keenly interested as it ought to be to suit them, the fact remains that when they arrange for a gathering the aforesaid public is interested enough to turn out for the occasion.

“So it was that Varsity local drew people for miles around on Dominion Day to the school grounds, where a delightful afternoon was spent. President Lisgar Stinson, who is anything but a lightweight, took defeat in the big men's race on the second heat, with a true sportsman's pleasure. The baseball teams provided entertainment; the ladies served lunch and the list of athletic events went off nicely after which the young people danced in the evening.

Herb. L. Bridle the energetic secretary was everywhere and with the assistance of the directors, A. T. Anderson, Alberta Anderson and Lloyd Cheney made the wheels go around. The district director met officers and members of adjoining locals and for an hour after lunch received the attention of an appreciative audience.

New Foes Arise

New foes arise,
Threatening to bind our souls with secular chains;
Help us to save free conscience from the law
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their maw.

—Milton.

Marketing Livestock Products

Who Gets the Dollar which the Consumer Hands over the Butcher's Counter?—By P. M. Abel

FARMERS who would be well posted on marketing of agricultural produce would do well to read a book, entitled, *The Marketing of Farm Products*, by L. D. H. Weld. Not that it is a new book, for it was written in 1917, in the period which the Americans refer to as "before the war." The author was at that time professor of business administration in Yale University. Since then he has become chief apologist for the packers in the employ of Swift and Co. The trend of the argument in the book is a forecast of the position he now fills. It is a direct negation of many of the principles which are taught by the co-operative movement. Briefly summarized, the reader is asked to believe that the present system by which farm produce is distributed ought to be preserved because it is fair and economical. We are told among other ingenious arguments that in some cases the addition of more middlemen decreases the spread between the producers' and consumers' prices. This is set forth at length while the co-operative movement gets 23 pages near the back of a 460-page book. The farmer is told to be well satisfied with the proportion of the consumer's dollar, which he does get, because it is a much larger share than the millinery manufacturer and his like get; a direct comparison between the distribution of a necessity for which there is practically an unvarying and an unsatisfied market, and a luxury for which a taste must be created. (Question: At what price does a piece of millinery cease to be a necessity and become a luxury?) Most farmers can be trusted to find the error in the reasoning which supports this "hands off our precious system" plea.

What proportion of the consumers' dollars does the beef raiser actually receive? So far as we are aware this has never been worked out in this field, certainly not in these later days of high prices. Using the figures given by Mr. Weld, as far as they may be safely used, figures given out by the Markets Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, figures collected from retail butchers in Winnipeg, and extracts from the propaganda which the packers so generously supply us, I have endeavored to answer this question.

The month of April, 1920, has been used more as a matter of necessity than choice, because it is the last month for which complete and dependable Winnipeg retail figures are available. Furthermore, it is considered more than fair to the middleman to consider simultaneous hoof, wholesale and retail beef prices. Although there is a certain lag, wholesale prices follow hoof prices and retail follow wholesale; the market during April is continually rising, the consumer has not yet felt the full weight of the increase which the farmer is enjoying, and by leaving the lag out of the calculation the minimum spread

between producer and consumer is obtained.

High Retailing Charges.

During April, butchers paid 17 cents to the packers for forequarters and from 28 cents to 30 cents for hindquarters. Allowing 287 pounds for two hindquarters and 273 pounds for two forequarters, the total cost of a 560-pound carcass was about \$109.64. From the Department of Labor Gazette we have a list of retail prices paid in Winnipeg during that month, and from Weld's book we take the percentage of each cut in the whole carcass. The retailers' return from the above carcass would look like this:

Cut	Per cent. of Carcass	Weight of cuts	Price	Total Value
Rib	9.5	53.2	.30	\$15.90
Loin	17.5	98.0	.45	44.10
Round	24.	134.4	.35	46.90
Chuck	22.	123.2	.25	30.65
Plate	13.	72.8	.20	14.40
Flank and shank	9.	50.4	.20	10.00
Suet	3.	16.8	.25	4.00
Waste	2.	11.2
	100	560	...	\$165.95

This gives the retailer a profit of \$56.31 on the turnover from one carcass, or a profit of 51.3 per cent. on his investment. Stated conversely, the retailer got 33.9 per cent. of the meat consumer's dollar in Winnipeg in April, 1920, a figure which is close to that given by Weld.

The Packer.

Now, what did the packer receive on this 560-pound carcass? Weld tells us that in St. Paul for the year of his investigation packers paid more for live animals than they received for the edible carcass. The difference and profit came out of receipts for by-products. There is no way of determining what packers are receiving for their by-products at the present time, but it is safe to say that prices have advanced in keeping with meat. Hides alone in that month were selling around 20 cents, which for a steer of this size would net \$14 for hide alone. A conservative estimate of the value of by-products on a steer of this size would be \$20, giving the packer a return of \$129.64 per 1,000-pound animals.

In estimating the dressing per cent. Weld tells us that cattle at St. Paul averaged 51 per cent. during the year of his investigation. It seems advisable to reject that figure, for the Canadian packers themselves put it at 54 per cent. returns, which for the year's I have before me, Winnipeg cattle averaged 55% for the year, ranging from 57 per cent. in the spring, when the finished cattle come on the market, to 51 per cent. in November, when the bulk of the old range females and cullers are put on the market. Fifty-six per cent. is a fair average for April cattle.

The Stock Yards Price.

It is difficult to get a figure representing the price received by the

Continued on Page 30



Maternal Responsibility

Snapped in the pasture of Edgar Petersmeyer, Regina. There will be a lot of good ones like this in his sale in October.

and for the year's I have before me, Winnipeg cattle averaged 55% for the year, ranging from 57 per cent. in the spring, when the finished cattle come on the market, to 51 per cent. in November, when the bulk of the old range females and cullers are put on the market. Fifty-six per cent. is a fair average for April cattle.

The Stock Yards Price.

It is difficult to get a figure representing the price received by the

Continued on Page 30



Westclox Sleep-Meter—to start the day

THREE'S something about Sleep-Meter that catches the eye, pleases it and rouses a friendly interest.

It owes its compact appearance to the trimness of its lines, the roll of the front case, the bell on the back. The novel ring adds a jaunty touch. It looks and is a sturdy, up-to-the-minute time-keeper.

It is another West-

clox achievement—a fine looking, moderate priced alarm. Its trusty way of ticking off minutes, its punctual habit of sounding the rising call, its broad, deep-toned, cheerful gong have enabled it to build up a big practice.

The name Westclox on the dial and tag is your final assurance of quality—a good feature on the face of a clock.

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EGGS AND POULTRY

bring the highest price and most satisfactory returns when shipped to us. Write for tags and prices.

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Will be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association at

Regina, November 9th and 10th, 1920
Saskatoon, November 18th, 1920

Pure-bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as high-grade ewes, will be offered for sale. Special terms are granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 15th

For sale regulations and entry forms apply to:

J. G. ROBERTSON, Secretary, Livestock Associations, Department of Agriculture, REGINA.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to
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Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing,
etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.

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independent with no capital invested. Every branch of
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Cooking utensils.**

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Stiff stay wires keep it rigid, making fewer posts necessary. Send for Catalogue. Price, 10c. Postage, 5c. Interesting, well worth the stamp. Dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line.

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The Business of Farming

Continued from Page 8

Horse vs. Tractor

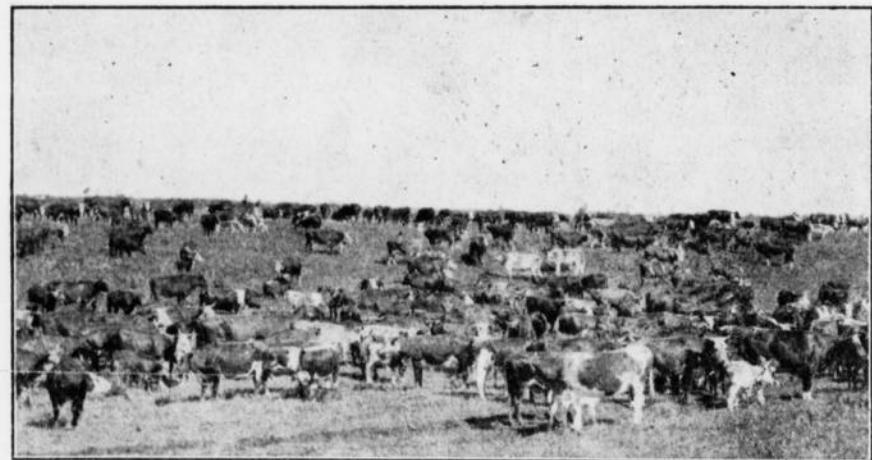
Eight traction engines, working for the most part 24 hours a day, and 100 work horses amusing themselves with colts in the pasture! "What about it?" I asked Mr. Bellamy. I asked, too, if he had read the article emanating from the Noble farm, where horses had replaced tractors owing to economy of operation. And, parenthetically, let me remark that his office force clips every new thing in the agricultural papers, and these are filed for reference. "Yes, I read Mr. Noble's conclusions, and in the main agree with them," said Mr. Bellamy. "If I had used the same size type and make of tractor I might have come to the same conclusion. The difference in cost is not great. If oats and gasoline change prices relatively, I am in a position to accommodate myself to that change tomorrow. We carry on all kinds of cultivation at night, even discing and seeding, with the help of markers and powerful searchlights, and this ability of motor traction to expand during the days of the peak load in power requirements is a very valuable asset. With the exception of the steam boiler man, all of our traction men are steersmen, who could be employed just as well with horse outfits. They come

which was already illuminated by electricity and supplied with a lounge and reading room. A laundry, operated by a Chinaman, was an adjunct to the spotless kitchen and dining-room.

Some time ago an interesting experiment in farm labor housing was undertaken. Prompted by the advice of one of Saskatchewan's leaders in rural welfare, separate cottages were built to house the families of married employees. Theoretically it was an ideal solution of the rural social problem. In practice it was guerrilla warfare on a small scale at close quarters. We'll draw a veil over the details of that experiment. The Russian military authorities might furnish us with figures on the smallest size to which a women's detachment can be reduced and still maintain its outward effectiveness.

These workmen's cottages have now become two-storey granaries, each with a fanning-mill in the lower storey and an elevator run from a line shaft which connects to the grain separator at threshing time.

True believers in the ultimate prosperity of the West do not set much store on the operations of big farms. Farm Journal editors are well advised to give them a wide berth, because they invariably



The Cattle in the Bellamy Herd at Turtleford were hand picked from the best Alberta herds in the Bow Valley and the region of the Porcupine Hills. During the last year they raised an 80 per cent. calf crop.

ably set an example diametrically opposite from the teaching of all other educational agencies. The policy which most of them follow is that of mining the soil as long as it will stand such treatment and then disposing of the land at enhanced values. What has been said of the livestock activities in this particular instance is enough to indicate that Bellamy is in the business to stay. The maintenance of livestock inevitably leads to the growth of forage crops and from that to crop rotation. Tame grasses, alfalfa, sweet clover and sunflowers have already found a place in the cropping system, and the biggest year to year transformation which this farm expects to see in the near future is the extension and profitable utilization of these crops. One benefit already noticed in these fields, which have been devoted to forage production is absolute resistance to soil drifting.

Bookkeeping

This story began with the promise to tell what accurate bookkeeping revealed on the Bellamy plant. Be it understood that each separate enterprise—sheep, summerfallow, pure-bred herd, flax crop or whatnot—has an independent set of accounts. Though there be no actual exchange, the repair shop is credited with every bolt replaced, the hen house with every egg, and the plowing outfit with every round. The basis of everything is the man's daily time card, which shows in what way his day has been employed. These are checked in various ways. In the case of cultivation operations, each man's land is measured daily. Such close supervision is exercised that at the height of the season the manager covers 100 miles a day in a Ford car. Cost of production figures extending over eight years have been established for every crop, depreciation figures for every implement, overhead charges for every field, and a multiplicity of detail recorded, broad enough upon which to found a college course in farm management.

to us as horse men and have to be trained to do the gasoline work."

Fixed and Circulating Capital

The greatest mistake which has been made on the large farms of the west is in the apportionment of fixed and circulating capital. This is a common fault in all new countries, where rising land values tempt farmers to tie up nearly all their money in this kind of investment, leaving too little for day-to-day expenses, to say nothing of grasping opportunities which often present themselves.

Most farmers cultivate their land less than judgment dictates, but shortage of capital forbids adequate application of labor. Crops in much of the west are not determined so much by the season or by the intelligence of the farmers as by the amount of circulating capital available to put into them.

This was forcibly illustrated during the exceedingly dry summer of 1919, on the Glengarry Plains, as the country surrounding Stranraer is called. Well-prepared fields gave at least fair returns. But by far the greatest portion of the crop was sown on hurriedly-worked land, which had been cropped the previous year. Result—it did not pay even for the scant attention which it did receive. Even then the situation could have been retrieved if farmers in general had been abundantly supplied with circulating capital. By July it could be seen that much of the crop would be a failure. Money invested in extra power would have made it possible to turn under thousands of acres as summerfallow and give them the tillage which they should have had the year before. This would have produced a return in 1920. As that capital was not available, these fields lay idle till this year, when they were summerfallowed for seeding in 1921, entailing the loss of one year of production.

The experience of the Bellamy farm corroborates this view of the vital im-

portance of a large portion of the capital remaining in easily convertible form. Fields which were properly prepared in 1918 gave splendid returns in the dry year. Mr. Bellamy states that he has realized this principle for many years past, and each year aims to improve the quality of the cultivation of his land and to apply more closely than ever the science of western agriculture. It is his belief that where present-day knowledge has been closely applied, success has come to the western farmer, and he has proved this on many occasions, and in many different years, on his own premises. It will be readily seen that farming on such a scale and in such a thorough manner requires working capital in large quantities, but since such capital is put into the actual improvement of the land and assures the certainty of good crops in each year, the wisdom and success of such a course will be readily granted.

Space forbids mention of many of the best attractions on the farm—the six-year-old alfalfa field, the crop of lusty calves from the \$12,500 Indiana Fairfax, the irrigation project, and, above all, the personality behind the organization, E. E. Bellamy himself. But his genius has invoked from the bounty of the prairie an enterprise which will come continually into greater prominence as the source of practical information on the larger problems of the business of farming.

Farm Power Investigation

A bulletin, entitled, The Influence of the Tractor on the Use of Horses, has just made its appearance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, No. 1,093, of its Farmers' Series. It is the result of an investigation carried on over 141 farms from Ohio to Nebraska. To obtain results which would give as near a representative average as was possible, an effort was made by the compilers to get reports covering tractor operations under as many different conditions as possible, and hence the conditions represented varied from adverse to ideal. The farms visited ranged from flat to hilly. The soils varied from heaviest gumbo through all the varying loams to light, drifting, sandy soils. While there is a good deal in the bulletin to show that the report is independent and unbiased, the summary is a sort of compromise between the claims made by the tractor manufacturers and those interested in the promotion of the draft horse industry.

Of the farms visited, only ten were under 140 acres, and only ten over 700 acres in extent. Fully one-third of the tractors were under one year old, and it seems as though the result would have been much more valuable if these had been left out of consideration.

In regard to the main question for which the investigation was conducted, the replacement of horses, we quote the bulletin:

"There seems to be a general impression that the use of the tractor will eliminate a large percentage of the horses kept on the farm. However, this has not proved to be the case up to the present time, except in a few scattered instances. Too many are misled by the broad statements that are circulated regarding the importance of the tractor in the matter of horse displacement and lose sight of the major advantage of the tractor, namely its ability to do heavy work and cover the desired acreage in shorter time than the same can be done by horses. If this fact were generally recognized, many a man who has sold his horses upon purchasing a tractor (or even before, as did two of the men under consideration) would have hesitated to do so until he found out just what it was possible to do on his farm with the tractor, and what would remain to be done with horses."

The actual number of horses displaced was two and-a-half per farm. The number of horses retained was governed largely by the tractive requirements during the time of corn cultivation. The same investigation repeated in Canada would probably show the tractor up a little more favorably because we have not the same problem here. The peak load in power requirements on a corn belt farm is brought about by a need which the tractor does not meet. On Canadian farms the peak load comes during the season of summerfallowing, and for this

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by owning a farm in Western Canada, where bigger and better crops are grown and where the cost of land is low. The man on the land never had a better chance of becoming more prosperous than he has today. Ready markets await all he can produce. The depleted herds of Europe insure a profitable market for livestock and livestock products for years to come. Increase your profits by decreasing your cost of production. The low cost of the land in Western Canada enables you to do this, because crops and livestock can be raised most economically.

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will find this glove just right for harvest time.

Roomy, yet comfortable—they give longer and better wear. Made of selected split horsehide with wax-sewn seams—perfect in workmanship.

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Casey Jones Gloves are advertised to retail everywhere at \$1.00 a pair. Refuse to pay more.

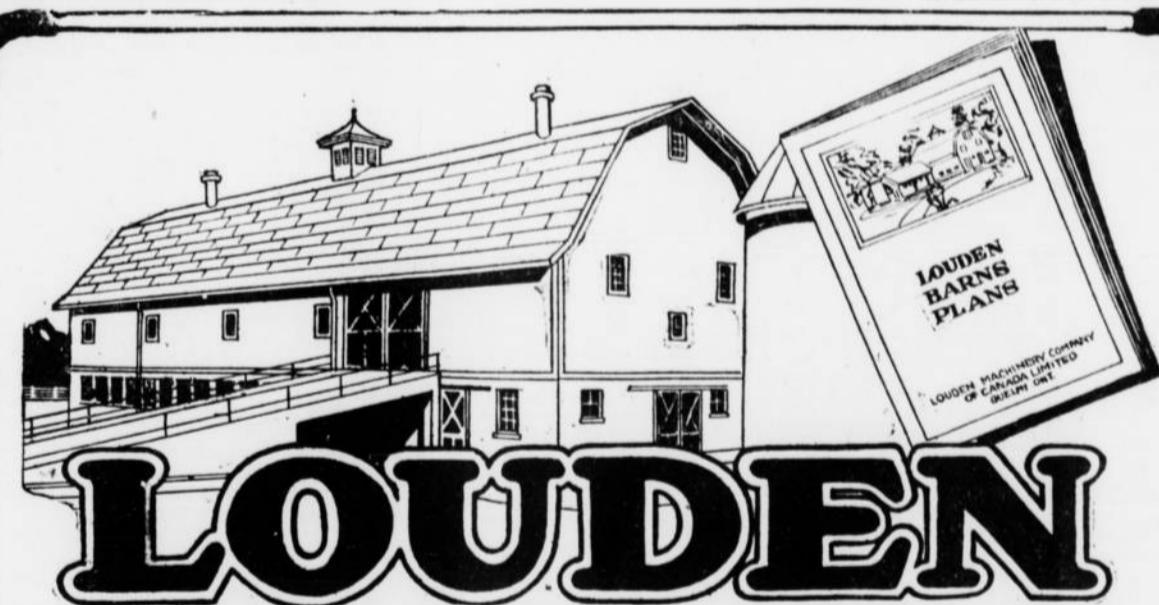


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work the tractor may be profitably employed.

The investigation brought out other very illuminating facts. On the farms where tractors had been purchased in the corn belt, horses were still doing 75 per cent. of the work and the tractors did the remaining 25 per cent. None of the tractors worked over 90 days in the year. Twenty days per year was the average spent on drawbar work. Nine days was the average spent in belt work. This statement is based on ten-hour days to conform with an estimate made by the same department on the number of days the average horse outfit worked, which was shown to be 100 days per year.

The World's Consumption of Meat

Just previous to the period of the great war, the meat-consuming population of the world was estimated at 587,000,000 head. Approximately 460,000,000 were peoples in Europe and Siberia, 105,000,000 in temperature North America, 14,000,000 in temperature South America, 5,500,000 in Australasia and 1,500,000 head making up the whole population of South Africa; thus the meat-consuming peoples approximated one-third of the total population of the world.

Fifty years before 1914 the total estimated population of Europe, North America and Australasia, was less than 300,000,000 souls, and the regular meat-eating population outside these continents was scarcely 10,000,000; the total meat eaters thus represented less than one-quarter the population of the world.

The statement often made to the effect that consumptive demand cannot be increased in total, is, therefore, disproved by the preceding facts; undoubtedly, there has been a great increase in the consumption of meats during the past half-century, the increase showing roughly as about 90 per cent. This is due to the march of civilization with its naturally increased standard of living, the increase in the population of the countries situated in the temperate zone, the remarkable increase in the white population of the world, and the development of comparatively cheap transportation, enabling the more expeditious and economical movements of meat across continents. This latter has also been effective in bringing about large increases in industrial population with its heavy meat-eating tendencies.

There are no indications that this rapid increase in meat-consuming population will show any marked slackening during the next 50 years at least, since a small per cent increase in population today represented a fairly large increase 20 years ago.

Therefore, the problem of producing sufficient food stuffs in the way of meats to meet the increasing demand in quality and volume still exists.

Statistics go to prove that the world's livestock surplus is not keeping pace with requirements. A number of prominent exporting countries appear to have reached their maximum of production, while others are steadily reducing their exportable surplus owing to a greatly increased domestic consumption. In effect, a number of hitherto surplus producing countries are tending toward deficiency producing, or at least non-surplus producing.

Canada has here an opportunity. The industry must, however, be specialized, as it appears that in the civilized world cheap meats are a thing of the past; range conditions have almost disappeared, a higher quality of meat is being sought, and in view of the comparatively high land values, a high standard of breeding and feeding is imperative to further development. This is an argument for the elimination of undesirable sires.—H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner.

Clever Sheep Dog

Apropos of the cleverness of sheep dogs, the last edition of the North British Agriculturist contains a series of six photographs showing an Australian sheep dog penning a chicken in an ordinary jam tin. In the last cut the dog is shown sitting at the mouth of the tin to prevent the flight of his prize.

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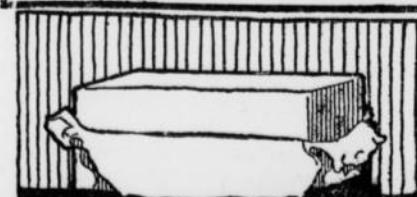
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The Countrywoman

Comment on Exams.

INDIVIDUALS and newspapers are still much occupied in discussion of the interview the minister of education, Hon. George P. Smith, of Alberta, gave to the newspapers recently regarding the recent unsatisfactory examination results. Many are ready to blame an over-crowded curriculum. As a matter of fact the Department of Education in Alberta has given the curriculum a good deal of consideration, and is just now completing a survey of opinion on this subject.

To say that there is an over-crowded curriculum, and to get any unanimity of opinion as to which subjects on the curriculum should be deleted are two quite different things. It is easy to imagine a conference on the subject proceeding much on these lines:

"Well," says one member, "I'm old-fashioned. Reading 'riting and 'rithmetic are good enough for me. Let's do away with music, drawing, manual training and sewing." Immediately there is a furore. At least 90 per cent. of the other members of the conference are "strong for" one of the suggested banned subjects. Someone else says: "Let's cut out fractions. Children spend a year at them, and what good are they to the child after all?" But half of the others cling to fractions because they constitute a mental discipline, whether they are of use afterwards or not. Someone else wants story-telling eliminated; and so they go down the list. Deleting from an over-crowded curriculum is a process that is going to dissatisfaction about 99 per cent. of the people.

Then, strange to say, there are some teachers who manage to cover the curriculum and cover it pretty thoroughly, with very excellent results at examination times. This shows that the curriculum is not an utter impossibility, and that after all efficient teachers would to a large extent solve the difficulty.

Still other commentators say that if the government will establish the \$1,200 minimum which is being asked persons who will make efficient teachers can be persuaded into the profession. There are schools in Alberta, as there are in the other provinces, who pay a minimum of \$1,200 and who get in return very inefficient teachers. Establishing the \$1,200 minimum without altering the standard is not going to strike from the ranks of the profession the inefficient teachers who are now there, or keep those who will be inefficient out. It requires something more than establishing a minimum of \$1,200, if indeed that could prove a contributing remedy at all.

Whether it is because some of us look with approving eyes to a rosy past that may not, in fact, have existed, or not, it appears that children nowadays are less studious than children once were. It looks as if parents did not any longer say, "Homework first, then play." Some teachers and professors have taken to comparing the children of non-English-speaking parents and the children of Anglo-Saxon parents as students, and they say quite frankly that the foreign child is the better student. We are told that the easier it is to get something the less we value that thing. Education has been made pretty easy to get in this country, especially in cities, but it is a tragedy if, now that it is placed within the reach of the poorest, it is suddenly not wanted. Children of foreign parents who came from a land of illiteracy are suddenly placed in a position to enter the golden gate of learning, and they enter eagerly, treasuring every morsel of knowledge gleaned. The result: Ideal students.

This is a large problem, and one on which much time and thought must be expended before it is remedied. There are many angles to it, only a few of which can be mentioned in one short space.

Agricultural Policy

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada seem to have a "live wire" as a convener of their agricultural committee. She is Mrs. W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Quebec. At any rate she has issued an agricultural policy that ought to get the Federated Institutes somewhere if they give the policy the backing they should. This is the policy:



PAYING THE PIPER

Margaret Minaker

On Grandpa's farm are many things
The city does not grow,
And that is why I was surprised
To hear a rooster crow

On that first morning I awoke
To such a merry chime—
"Why, who has risen so soon to play
A call for waking time?"

Some fairy or some pixie man,
I thought, must trill the blast;
For rousing flowers and drowsy birds,
And folks, who sleep the last.

I hopped up from my bed to look,
And sure enough, surveyed
A dwarf in uniform of white,
With jolly red cockade.

And when the sun lit all the hills,
He swelled his throat and blew—
"Wake up! Wake up, you sleepy neaus!
Toot Toot Tootle-tooo!"

Now, lest I miss the freshest hours,
He wakes me every morn;
And I repay his faithfulness
In grains of golden corn.

(a) To stimulate the teaching of agriculture in schools.

(b) To agitate for text books along various agricultural lines, and for interesting books on agriculture and nature study for supplementary reading.

(c) To have interesting books on agriculture with good illustrations (colored where possible) put in libraries of the schools, and also in the Women's Institute libraries that are sent out through the country.

(d) To encourage teachers to qualify themselves to give agricultural instruction.

(e) To seek government aid and prizes for school fairs, school gardens, competition in crops, and livestock and home flower and vegetable gardens.

(f) To give every assistance possible to the district agricultural representatives and teachers before, during and after school fairs.

(g) To establish rules that where children care for livestock, gardens, etc., they should share in the revenue from such, and if they take prizes the children's, not the parents', names should appear in the prize list, and they should receive the rewards.

(h) To work for the improvement of school grounds and the establishment and laying out of recreation centres.

(i) To urge that all courses in the agricultural schools and colleges be open to women.

Practical Points

(a) To encourage women to take up suitable branches of farming—dairying, poultry, bee-keeping, flower culture,

small fruit-growing, market gardening, etc.

(b) To submit the results of agricultural successes or failures to the local superintendent of agriculture, to be forwarded to the Federated Institutes, that the superintendent of agriculture may use the same for the benefit of the women of the Dominion.

(c) To create market circles and centres for economic collecting and disposing of farm products where such do not exist.

(d) To assist by word and work in securing a better quality of raw material for our milk distributors and dairy manufacturers.

(e) To urge that women have a place on agricultural fair boards.

(f) That women take an active and helpful interest in their local fairs, and by exhibiting and acting as competent judges, etc., stimulate this highly educative means of raising the standards of agricultural products.

(g) To encourage the provincial and Dominion governments in the government grading of produce. With a government stamp on butter, eggs, etc., they can command a definite price in any market.

(h) To make a survey of each particular district as to what might be profitably produced so as to make an established market of high reputation for some special line—also to encourage production where there is an insufficient supply of some staple product.

(i) To urge that where workmen's houses are erected in villages or towns, grounds for good-sized gardens around the houses be provided, where vegetables and fruit for the family may be grown, thus adding much to their thrift and health, and incidentally a safe playground for the children to be provided.

(j) To promote a more general interest in the care and beautifying of public highways, parks, grounds, surrounding public buildings, and the more immediate home environment, by:

(1) Removal of rubbish.
(2) Cutting and burning of weeds.
(3) Setting out and pruning trees.
(4) Levelling and mowing lawns.
(5) Planting and plotting of flower beds.

(6) An insistent agitation for good roads.

Ministry of Health

According to despatches New South Wales has a Labor government that is doing things a little differently to most other governments. It has established a Ministry of Welfare, whose chief occupation so far is to give motherhood some consideration. It is said that the ministry will make provision that working-class children shall obtain the necessities of life and equal opportunities for education. Under the present social and economic conditions there the possession of more than two children in families is penalized. This government has decided that the only redress is to endow the mothers of large families. While the figures suggested, and they have not yet been decided upon, strike us as curiously small, it is possible that the people of New South Wales are able to purchase more for their currency than we in this country are. It is thought that \$1.68 a week will be given for each child over two. Even at this modest estimate it would cost the government \$25,000,000 to carry out the scheme, the plan being to meet the expense from the government's graduated income tax on large incomes.

Tommy's Hard Luck

Tommy came crying out of a room in which his father was taking down the carpet.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?" asked his mother.

"P-p-papa hit his finger with the hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry at a thing like that," comforted his mother.

"Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," sobbed Tommy, disconsolately.

Kirsch Sales Booster.

PIMPLES ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

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"My face came out in little pimples that were sore, and I scratched them constantly, and then they turned into scales, causing much disfigurement. The skin was so itchy that it irritated it by scratching. The burning was fierce, and I had many restless nights.

"This trouble lasted about a year before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) W. Byrns, St. Basile, Que., Nov. 23, 1918.

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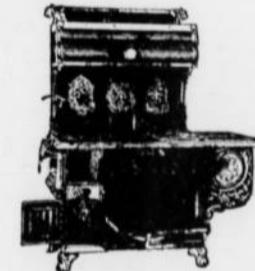
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Farm Women's Clubs

Can't Keep 'Em Down

We held the first meeting for the season, June 3, which was well attended. We put it to the vote about donating \$5.00 to the G.W.V.A. Home in Regina, and it was approved, so we are taking up a collection at the next meeting; also we hope to be able to give a donation to the Children's Pavilion at Fort Qu'Appelle. Mrs. Gilmore gave an interesting paper on easy Sunday dinners, which was well discussed. Everyone is so busy there seems no time for concerts or anything at present. We have had three dry years, but the prospects are better this year. We are hoping for good crops, which will make everyone more cheerful.—Mrs. F. W. Woodward, secretary, North Battleford.

Club Briefs

We have had some splendid meetings with the men. Every member seems greatly interested and we hope to add to our enrolment this year. We have at present 17 lady members. Part of our work for the last few months has been the collection of \$113 for relief work in the West and packing of 25 bales of clothing for the dried-out areas. A social was planned by our local, but owing to so much sickness and bad roads it was found necessary to postpone it.—Mrs. Jas. Connell, president, Howden W.S.U.F.M.

We have appointed a committee to meet with the Board of Trade for the purpose of co-operating, if possible, in the establishment of a rest room. Our first meeting, in May, was of an instructive nature, one of our members leading the discussion on articles I and II of the Farmers' Platform. We planned for a social afternoon early in June, in connection with which we have sent out 80 invitations to non-members. Ice cream and cake will be served and a program is being arranged. We anticipate a grand membership drive on that day.—Mrs. Della Nordstrom, Camrose U.F.W.A.

Our school inspector gave a very interesting talk on the school lunch, and gave us all hope of its being given a trial in Leduc this fall. We now have 42 members. Our aim is to keep plenty of money ahead. We expect to cater for the two-day fair this year, having been given the sole right to serve meals, soft drinks, fruits and ice cream. The agricultural society is to assume the financial end and we do the work, then "split 50-50" on the profits.—Mrs. E. J. Southwick, secretary, Leduc U.F.W.A.

Miss Carson, of Tarno school, wishes to thank the Women's Sections who so

kindly sent her boxes of magazines for her New Canadian district. In several instances the senders' names were not attached to the boxes, so that she was unable to write the senders personal letters of appreciation. Miss Carson finds the magazines not only interesting to the adults, but very useful in her school work.—M. E. F.

As usual, after completing the business of our meeting we enjoyed the social features. Miss Roycroft read Mrs. Pariby's article on The Woman's Garden, which we listened to with much interest, and a brief discussion followed. Several good phonograph selections were much appreciated, and our hostess served a most sumptuous lunch, to which all did full justice. The singing of the National Anthem closed a very pleasant afternoon.—Mrs. G. N. King, Thorncliffe U.F.W.A.

We held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. in the schoolhouse. There was a good turn out of both ladies and gentlemen, as well as ten ladies from one of the neighboring locals, who, having not sent a delegate to the convention, came to hear the report of our secretary, who attended. A resolution, sent in from Leopoldville local, regarding the lack of transportation of grain from Alliance, was read and endorsed to be further sent to the proper authorities. The report of the convention was read and enjoyed by all.—I. M. Wylie, secretary, Battle Bend U.F.W.A.

At the last monthly meeting of the South Bay local I was appointed convenor to receive literature from the U.F.W.M. central office and to get in touch with the active work of the United Farm Women in our province. I shall be glad to read any literature sent at our meetings, and to distribute circulars amongst the ladies present. We have not found it satisfactory to form a separate section of the U.F.M., so our women members gather at the local meetings once a month.—Alice H. McAulay, South Bay U.F.M.

This month's meeting was a social one, when two neighboring locals, Aspen and Bloomington, were invited. Very few were present from these locals, although we had a record attendance of our own members. The afternoon's entertainment consisted of a well-arranged program.—Mrs. W. F. Redmond, secretary, Sunnyvale U.F.W.A.

A few of the women of the Dobson local Grain Growers got together and formed a W.S.G.G.A. We have nine members and more have promised to join.—Mrs. J. D. Poston, secretary-treasurer, W.S.G.G.A.

Club Initiative

Margaret Flatt, President, Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

The various phases of development in the farm Women's Sections throughout the province must depend almost entirely upon the activity, interest and initiative of the women themselves. They alone are in a position to so manage the regular meetings, and all their activities that every farm woman in every locality will wish to become a member of a club that promises so much in the way of general interest, that is alive to every opportunity for developing something that will assist in building up the best that is in the community, and that comprehends its own importance in national construction. It all spells work—hard and thankless work usually—for the women themselves, but the end will surely justify all sacrifice, if in any measure the pathway to progress and comfort and happiness can be cleared of a few obstacles and made plainer for the feet that must follow its invariably difficult windings.

The secretary in the Central office is always delighted to contribute what help she can, and requests come to her daily for information and assistance along every conceivable line, from dressmaking and millinery to theology, and from the care and food of a baby to the weightiest matters of national concern. She never fails to try to secure the best information available for any and every request that comes to her. And yet the part she plays in club development is infinitesimal compared with that of the club workers themselves. Many times the brightest thoughts and most timely suggestions for the general work of the association come from little sections in remote parts of the province, and the whole organization is benefited.

The whole world is before our women now, and they are becoming more and more arbiters of their own destinies, and so responsible to a much larger degree than ever before for world welfare. For this reason it is essential that our members secure for themselves information regarding existing conditions, legislation and the like, and that they consider earnestly how reforms can be brought about that will not only improve conditions, but that will help to make people finer and better and more unselfish.

The following are recent contributions to the drought relief fund: Knights of Pythias, Drumheller, \$100; Knights of Pythias, Calgary, \$37.35; Victoria U. F. W. A. \$42; Federal U.F.A., \$700; Contributors of Beynon, \$22; Rochester U.F.W.A., \$3.00; Contributors of Morin, \$76; Rainey Creek Ladies' Aid, \$7.20; Ardrossan U.F.W.A., 25.

Lake Alice U.F.W.A. reports their discussion of Books and Rural Life in Alberta, based on Mrs. R. W. Barrit's paper, read at the convention of the Social Service League last year. The secretary reports the feed situation to be very acute in that locality, and circumstances point definitely to the necessity of farmers "doing business for themselves," in this as in other phases of their work.

Claysmore U.F.W.A. is buying the book, *The Dawn of a New Patriotism*, by J. D. Hunt, which they are studying at each meeting.—Mrs. E. M. Hart, secretary.

Pine Bluff U.F.W.A., away up in the Peace River district, reports they hold meetings each month in the schoolhouse, which is more central and therefore conducive to a large attendance. They discussed gardening at their latest meeting.

This is just to let you know we started our Women's Section yesterday. We did not have a very big meeting, as everyone is busy just at the present time; however, we elected Mrs. William Hollmeyer as president, and I was elected secretary-treasurer. Our vice-president we will elect at a future meeting, directly after our big annual U.F.M. picnic.—Mrs. Roy Phillips, secretary, Fannystelle W.S.U.F.M.

Our last meeting was well attended. A program, consisting of songs, recitations and instrumentals was given, after which cake, sandwiches and coffee were served. The subject for discussion was, Why Farm Women Should Organize.

A new local, composed of eight members, has been formed at Oyen, to be known as the Oyen U.F.W.A. Mrs. T. Swindlehurst was elected president and Mrs. Eli Budd, secretary.

With the assistance of Mr. C. H. Harris, of Oyen, a new local of the U.F.W.A. was formed at Comrey. Mrs. Carrie Nelson was elected president and Mrs. Wm. Olson, secretary.

At the last meeting of the Cavendish U.F.W.A., Mrs. Plowman gave a paper on Prohibition. The members decided to serve Saturday afternoon teas (as there is no restaurant in town). This accommodates the people as well as helping our funds a little. Some of the ladies started that very evening. We made \$40 at our buffet lunch sale, July 1, so our piano fund is growing.—Mrs. C. Glen, secretary Cavendish U.F.W.A.

Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler, director for Red Deer constituency, paid a visit, recently, to the Lyncot local of the U.W.F.A., when she gave an address on the aims and work of the organization. Mrs. Price reports that, although this local has not a large membership it is doing good work. The members have taken a great interest in the rural school. They have bought an organ, oil stove, utensils and dishes for hot lunches, put curtains at the windows, etc., etc. Plans are under way at present for the organization of a Junior Club.

Mrs. Winnifred Ross, of Millett, director for Strathcona constituency, reports the successful organization of the Strathcona U.F.W.A., which took place at the annual U.F.A. picnic. Officers elected were Mrs. D. J. Christie, president, and Mrs. R. W. Fisher, secretary, both of Strathcona.

Aunger U.F.W.A. has been organized only a month, but in that time their membership has increased from nine to 17. They are losing no time in planning interesting events.

Claremont local is busy preparing for a fall bazaar, the articles to be sold being only those which are very useful.—Mrs. Robt. Searl, secretary.

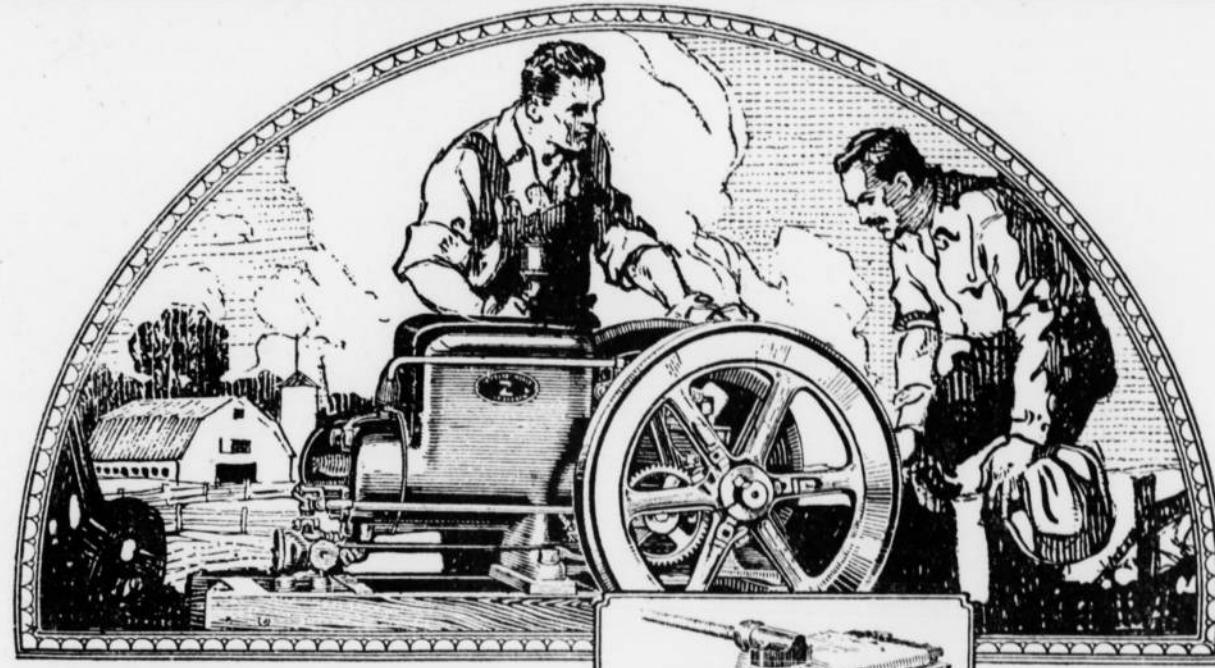
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Home bread-making reduces the high cost of living by lessening the amount of expensive meats required to supply the necessary nourishment to the body. The increased nutritious value of bread made in the home with

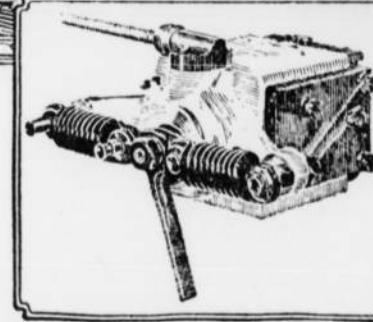
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The Roller Skating Craze Strikes Dooville

Roller skates are a brand new thing in the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads had never seen them until recently. The village storekeeper got in a supply, and no sooner had the Doo Dads heard of it than they bought out the whole stock. The streets are not very good in Dooville, and so the Doo Dads are doing most of their skating on the roofs of the houses. They climb up the back of that funny-looking building with the overhanging verandah, and skate down the front slope of the roof. If they get speed enough up they can jump right across the street and light on the roof of the house at the other side. After making a graceful curve they coast down that long plank to the ground. Some of the Doo Dads, however, have come to grief. One little fellow didn't get speed enough up, with the result that he lit fair on the neck of Flannelfeet, the Cop. To make matters worse, the workmen did not fasten the plank firmly enough, and down it came, giving some of them quite a tumble. One of the Doo Dads was hurled into the

air, and has succeeded in landing head first in the ice cream. That is giving him a cool reception, isn't it?

The old lady Doo Dad, who owns the house on this side of the street, is very angry at the rumpus the Doo Dads are kicking up on her roof. She is threatening to get the Cop after them, but poor Old Flannelfeet will likely have to be taken to the hospital for repairs.

Old Doe Sawbones was driving peacefully along with his nag and cart, when the first thing he knew he was in the middle of the hub-hub. His nag is so scared that it is trying to climb a tree to get out of the way. Old Doe Sawbones hasn't been doing any doctoring lately. He has been so busy with other things that he has neglected his practice, but the Doo Dads are becoming so reckless with their roller skates that some of them are sure to get hurt before the day is over, and old Doe Sawbones will likely have to get out his saw and satchel again to repair the damages.

O.R. Gould on the Budget

Continued from Page 4

this House of the earnestness displayed by the people of the western plains after their discussions in the local associations. I could make a long story of how they fought it out in their big conventions, how they argued and amended, but when they saw that those who sat in high places ignored all the advice that was tendered in that platform, they began to conceive the idea that nothing but their own determination would give to Canada the benefit of this platform, whose merits, Mr. Speaker, has been acknowledged by the ablest men and politicians in Canada. . . .

"I am only a young member of this House, and my experience and acquaintance is therefore limited. But in the short time I have been here the most remarkable thing that has impressed itself upon my mind is the number of members who sit in this House on the government side and virtually plead for the special interests and the special business in which they are engaged. It is, to my mind, no particular crime for a member of this House to place before it the importance of his business if he has a good one, and to try to remove from the conduct of that business, if it be legitimate, any handicaps that may be placed upon it by government legislation. That is fair politics and fair business, but when manufacturers and men representing special interests in the country, labor day after day in this House to extract special privileges from the government of this country and place the cost of those privileges upon the shoulders of the people of Canada, particularly upon the farmers, I am constrained, as an agriculturist, to voice my emphatic protest.

"Let me show the members of this House just how it works so far as the agriculturist is concerned. Let me show those who have no interest to serve in this House save the interests of the people just how it works out. Let me suppose that I am a farmer and I want to embark upon farming within the prairie provinces. If I desire to build a little shack to keep out the cold, before I can do so I must pay some kind of a tariff upon the lumber secured from the friends of the hon. member for Vancouver Centre on the Pacific Coast. If I get the shack and venture to exist, when I want a little fruit for breakfast, as is the wont of the well-fed manufacturers of this country, I must contribute something in the shape of tariff to make up the 30 cents per box that has brought about the political conversion of the hon. member for Fraser Valley (Mr. Stacey). If, after breakfast, I start out to break up the homestead, I must first hand over something in the shape of a tariff on plows to my hon. friend from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt). If I manage, in spite of all these handicaps, and all the uncertain elements, such as drought, hail, frost and grasshoppers, to get something on the farm to eat, before I can eat it I must make a little donation in the shape of tariff on a binder for the benefit of the tall chimneys of Parkdale, so ably represented in this House by my hon. friend from that constituency. If it so happens that, after a hard day's work, I need something in the shape of canned fruit, before I can enjoy that fruit I must pass along a little handout to the canners' combine of this country, whose peach cans I have thought contain as much water as the stock of the company that finds such an able exponent in this House in the hon. member for Haldimand (Mr. Lalor). If I happen to be fortunate enough to secure all these things, and get a crop besides, and desire to start out to haul that crop to market in the fall, before I am ready for the road and the cold I must have some underwear to withstand the frost, but before I can secure it I find I must make some little contribution to the interests which send to this House the hon. member for West Hamilton (Mr. Stewart) and the hon. member for Haldimand, the latter of whom, representing the dual interests of canners and knitters, also carries on a sort of a dual woolen business on both sides of the international boundary, and insists that I shall pay him a tariff when I buy his Canadian woolens, presumably to enable his Canadian factory to compete with his woolen mill across the line in the United States.

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(TRADE NAME)



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MUFF \$25
DELIVERED



STOLE \$35
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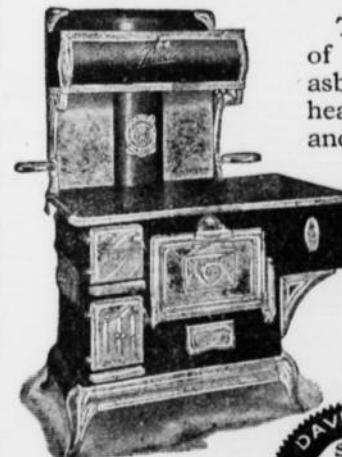
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These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed.

A contact reservoir can be supplied to attach to either left or right end. Steel Persian closet at top is an extra convenience.

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This furnace can be installed complete in any home—old or new—in ONE DAY. Hundreds of Hecla Pipeless Furnaces have been installed because they cost less to install and save fuel amazingly. Send the coupon below for "Buying Winter Comfort," an interesting booklet explaining this new warm air furnace.

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Gentlemen—Please send me at once free booklet, entitled, "Buying Winter Comfort."

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Guide, Sept. 22

capitalist (Sir Herbert Ames) who has been carrying the glories of protected Canada to the impoverished peoples of darkest Europe.

"I might go on and enlighten the House still further about the ramifications, both in this House and this country, of the interests to which the farmers of this country must pay tribute in some shape or form. If carried to a conclusion, there is absolutely no limit in this respect. But I will go no farther than to say that if the farmer of the prairie ships his wheat to Port Arthur, before it can reach the Atlantic, it must pass through the harbors that are kept clear by the dredges of the capitalistic friends of the hon. member for Vancouver Centre, and if he ships it to the Pacific coast it must pass through the harbors kept clear by the capitalistic friends of that hon. member. And if I protest, if I complain of this multitude of tariff and other taxes, and of the conditions imposed upon me, the capitalistic friends of the hon. member for Vancouver Centre have a newspaper at Vancouver and another at Winnipeg to tell both the public and myself that I do not know what I am talking about, and that I should be happy and contented under the spreading and protective mantle which they have thrown about me. The conditions which I have just outlined I would like to impress upon the mind of the hon. minister of the interior. He is a western man, though I regret to say that many years ago he forfeited any right he ever had to speak on behalf of the western people, who have helped to make himself and others of his colleagues from the West. But there is a story going the rounds today, the truth of which I am in no position to confirm or deny, that he is angling for the Conservative, the Unionist or the Tory leadership, and that the capitalistic friends of the hon. member for Vancouver Centre are prepared to back him in his aspirations. What the outcome will be no one knows, but let me, through you, Mr. Speaker, put the minister of the interior, who was so profuse with his questions in this House the other day, the plain query, whether or not, in the event of his succeeding to the leadership of the Tory party and the premiership of this Canada of ours, he is going to represent in this House the plain people of Canada or the capitalistic friends of the hon. member for Vancouver Centre?"

"One thing more, that has occurred to my mind because of the remarks in this House by the hon. member for West Lambton (Mr. Pardee). He told us the other day that while the cotton interest, the textile and other big protected interests were not touched by the new taxation, while they contribute nothing new and little old, while the long-suffering consumer must pay the whole shot, these beneficent industries designed to build up a great country and an army of happy, contented Canadian people, were actually paying their thousands of

employees who make the commodities that we have been buying at such exorbitant prices, the munificent wage of something like \$550 per annum. Let me put the question to the minister of the Interior, as a western man who has done some denouncing of men who went on strike; let me ask him, does he think any man or woman in this country, or in his own cold section of Canada can live on \$550 per annum—can they live in Winnipeg, in Montreal or in Valleyfield on \$550 per annum, and still be healthy and decent? Let me ask him, is he in favor of further protection to textile industries that show surpluses on watered stock of millions of dollars annually, and pay their men and women the magnificent, princely wage of \$550 per annum? Let me ask him, too, does he think all his pleadings, his hair-splitting and his legal briefs can prevent the spread of discontent among the men and women who receive such wages and see such profits if this system is to be protected? And let me say to my hon. friend from Fraser Valley (Mr. Stacey), who I honestly and sincerely believe would extend the sympathetic hand, let me ask him, does he think any woman in these days can remain healthy and decent and sufficiently well clothed to withstand the cold on a wage of \$550 per annum?"

Brown Leaves Commerce

Vere Brown, western superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has resigned to become a member of the Committee of Executive Managers of the National City Bank of New York.



Vere Brown

The National City Bank is the largest banking institution in America, its total resources exceeding \$1,000,000,000. It has 56 foreign branches, in England, Belgium, Spain, Italy, South Africa, South America and the West Indies; and through its ownership of the International Banking Corporation, a further 29 branches in India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Java, Straits Settlements, etc.

Its board of directors has 24 members, including many names continentally known, such as James A. Stillman, president, William Rockefeller, J. Ogden Armour, Cyrus H. McCormick, Henry A. C. Taylor, etc.

The administration of the bank is organized in 13 divisions, principally geographic, the general management being in the hands of the president and a small committee of executive managers, of which latter Mr. Brown is made a member.

Marketing Livestock Products

Continued from Page 21

grower of stock to compare with what are given as average retail prices. The best cattle which come to Winnipeg are reshipped to American markets, where higher prices prevail. The poorest cattle go into the glue pot, and hence prices paid for them do not belong in the comparison. There is a generous proportion of carcasses hanging on the retail store walls which are from cows and heifers, so obviously it is not fair to take steer prices only. Although the farmer is docked for poor quality in his livestock on the hoof, the retailer is not so prone to give a discount from the standard price when ribs from that same seallawag steer go over the counter. However, in order to give the middleman the benefit of the doubt, we have averaged the prices of the best cattle marketed during the month of April, including only heavy steers, and the best quality light steers and females. Bulls, oxen, common cows, cappers, and cutters have been omitted. This gives an average price for the month of April of \$11.43, or \$114.38 for a 1,000-pound steer. As stated by Weld, the packer actually paid more for the beef on the hoof than he received for the carcass, but when

the by-product is considered his profit ought to have been at least \$15 per 1,000-pound steer, minus the expense of handling.

Selling Expenses.

Of the \$114.38 paid for the live animal further deductions must be made for the expense of selling and freight. An inspection of the books of the Pope Livestock Shipping Association, which is the most economically operated of any known to the writer, shows that during 1919 the average selling and stock yards expenses were three-eighths cents per pound, or \$3.75 per 1,000-pound steer. Of this amount about .87 cents goes to the commission agent and the remainder for feed, insurance, and sundry charges. An average freight haul would mean a further deduction of \$4. If the stockman sells through a drover it will be necessary to take off half a cent. per pound for the drover's profits; examination of prices where drovers have been supplanted by co-operative associations show that to be about the average charge the drover gets for his services. The price which the stock raiser actually realises has by this time shrunk to \$101.63. The total

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Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or the Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Human Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as Body a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.
Price 6 1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR SALE

A modern, irrigated ranch, containing 680 acres, enclosed by seven miles of barb wire fencing, to which may be added 2,200 acres of side-hill grazing leased from the government.

PRESENT PRODUCTION—45 acres orchard, yielding an average of 7,000 boxes of apples per annum. In 1919, the crop of hay, timothy and alfalfa was 225 tons.

FUEL—Plenty of wood on the property. TITLE—Indefeasible, together with water rights. One of the chief features of the ranch is the abundant supply of water. There are about four miles of ditches registered, and the property of owner.

LOCATION—Situated on the west bank of the Fraser River, 150 miles from Vancouver and three miles from Lytton, this village being situated at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers.

TRANSPORTATION—Main lines Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway.

GENERAL FACILITIES—The ranch is connected up by telephone and is within easy distance of the post office, schools, stores, churches, etc.

CLIMATE—Spring and autumn are dry with no heavy cold rains or snow. Summer is warm, though normally the thermometer registers but between 65 and 75 degrees in the shade. Winter sees a slight fall of snow. This property is eminently suited for intensive farming including stock raising, and illimitable possibilities exist for a large revenue to be derived therefrom. Every phase of farming can be successfully and profitably indulged in.

The private residence, costing \$12,000, also the superintendent's house, are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. The outbuildings are thoroughly complete. The large barn has cement floors and driving entrances from two levels. There is a fruit packing house, also a large root house, two four-roomed houses for hired help, a good blacksmith shop, stone chicken houses and driving shed. The houses are furnished, and the furniture together with the Livestock, Farm Implements, Tools and Harness can be bought at a valuation. The price is \$85,000. Further particulars on application to

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LIMITED WINCH BUILDING
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A YEAR
TO PAY
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Weighs less—costs less. Greater power, speed and strength.
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One man alone handles biggest, toughest stumps.
Kiratin is the only stump puller that can be used on
Man and Horse Power Models. Smashing special offer
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spread between producer and consumer of beef for the case under consideration is \$84.32. The farmer receives 54 cents out of the consumer's dollar.

There are some practical problems connected with the distribution of meat, which makes it necessary to continue in large measure the marketing system now in force. While it is regrettable that the present retail profit is so great, it is doubtful if it can be much reduced. As long as customers order two chops by telephone, insist on its delivery, patronize the store with the most expensive trimmings, and do half the week's business on Saturday, so long will the retailers' expenses be high. Weld states that the cost of doing business in retail butcher shops requires a 30 per cent. margin of profit on beef, 23.2 per cent. on hog products, and 26.5 per cent. on mutton. If these figures still apply to 1920, and they probably do, then the average retailer in our larger cities is fairly demanding all that the trade will bear.

It is hard to make an intelligent criticism of the packers with the information available. Within the last year they have spent thousands of dollars trying to convince the public what moderate people they are. Much of the criticism levelled at them is prejudiced and worthless, but the public wants more essential figures before it pronounces its benediction upon them. The increase in freight rates of course comes out of the pocket of the producer, for the retail price of meat cannot be boosted any more, relatively: meat prices must stay in line with the prices of those foods which compete with it in the daily menu.

The one hope in reducing the spread between producer and consumer lies in the stimulation of co-operative enterprises, which will place the farmers' meat into the packers' hands without the intervention of middlemen.

Milk Rates Not Boosted

The National Dairy Council has again proven its usefulness in the freight rate case which has been argued before the Board of Railway Commissioners. While very substantial increases have been allowed all round, the secretary, D'Arcy Scott, arguing the case in person, has been able to prevent any increase made in the rate on milk shipped in baggage cars. Last year there were 2,200,000 cans of milk carried by the railways giving a revenue of \$600,000. A 40 per cent. increase on this would have meant \$240,000 annually, which amount the milk shippers of this country have been able to save by organized action.

Alex. Stewart Dies

Continued from Page 3

friends included all the prominent livestock men in the three provinces. His business called for frequent visits to the farms of prominent breeders, and he was always a welcome visitor. His knowledge of the pure-bred livestock of Western Canada was unexcelled. As a show-ring reporter he had few equals on the continent. He was proud of the fact that during the last 14 years he had attended at the ringside at practically every large fair in Western Canada, and regretted that a contemplated visit with his wife to his homeland would make it impossible to make the western circuit next year. He had also visited many of the best pure-bred livestock farms in the central and western states. During his residence in Canada he always kept well-posted on the livestock of his native country. He was a veritable encyclopedia of information on livestock matters, and his passing removes one of the best-known landmarks of livestock circles in Western Canada.

Besides his widow Mr. Stewart is survived by his mother and father, living at Abington, Scotland; a brother who is a well-known architect, of Lanark, Scotland, and another brother who is connected with the firm of McDonald and Fraser, the largest firm of livestock auctioneers in the world. The funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon, at Winnipeg, and was attended by a great many of his friends. The body was interred at Holland, Manitoba, where Mr. Stewart has two uncles living, and where he had farm interests.

In Livestock Circles

Robinson Bros. to Sell Percherons

A sale of considerable interest to Percheron men will take place at Robinson Bros.' farm, Ferintosh, Alta., on November 3, 1920, when 17 head—nine females and eight males, none of the animals over six years old, and all bred and raised on their farm—will be sold by public auction. Included in the sale are a number of young in-foal mares and several young stallions, every one of them sired by either Adrian or Promoter, two sires weighing over a ton each, and both of them outstanding show individuals.

The young stock are the progeny of Messrs. Robinson's high-class mares, several of them outstanding American winners, sired by such well-known stallions as Helix, Calypso, Olbert, Habitus and others. Further information regarding this sale will be given in our issues in the near future.

Good Ayrshire Bull For Canada

The Scottish Farmer, of August 14, announces the sale, to R. R. Ness, Howick, P.Q., of the Ayrshire bull, Hobsland Victory, four years old, winner at Ayr and Kilmarnock, and champion at Lockerbie. This bull was bred by Thos. Barr, Hobsland, Monkton, and is sired by Netherhall Keystone, while his dam is the 1,100-gallon cow, Hobsland Jean 5th, also the dam of the noted 1,780-guinea Hobsland Mendel. The Scottish Farmer states that Hobsland Victory is a big sized bull of great substance and every inch a breeder's bull, and that what with his high reputation the breed in Canada is sure to be considerably enhanced.

Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer Sell Percherons

One of the finest aggregations of Percheron mares and fillies ever seen at any sale in Canada, and probably on the North American continent, will be witnessed on October 26, when Messrs. Williams Bros. and Edgar Petersmeyer, of Regina, stage a sale of some 40 head, at Regina. Included in this sale will be all the prize-winning mares which formed a special feature of the Regina horse show this last summer. The mares are all drafters, some of them



What a Little Paint Will Do

Buildings on the farm of Edgar A. Petersmeyer, Regina, Sask.

weighing over a ton, and they are all in foal to their stock horse, Fairhope. Further information regarding this sale will appear in future issues of The Guide. Watch for this advertising.

Sale of Clydesdales

During the week of the winter fair at Regina, November 9 to 12, Will Grant, Condie, will offer for sale at public auction, some 25 or 30 head of well-bred Clydesdale mares, a few stallions, and some Shorthorns. This sale will be of special interest to Clydesdale men, as the stock to be sold is high class, and the females are all in foal to Baron's Stamp. Further information regarding this sale will be given shortly.

Waterhouse Sells Shorthorns

On October 21, at Prince Albert, Sask., J. R. Waterhouse, Rhodesia Stock Farm, Parkside, Sask., will offer for sale some 37 head of high-class Shorthorns. Mr. Waterhouse, it will be remembered, was the owner of the yearling bull, Rhodesia Merry Avon, which sold at Saskatoon bull sale, on June 3, for the top price, \$625. Mr. Waterhouse, in this sale, will offer 17 breeding cows, seven heifer calves, two yearling heifers and nine bull calves, as well as a two-year-old bull, Lord Aberdeen, by King Royal, and whose second sire was Broadmind. This is a select lot of good Shorthorns, and all the females of breeding age will be bred to one of his good bulls. Watch for further announcements in one of our future issues.

Glennie Selling Holsteins

Messrs. James Glennie and Sons, Portage la Prairie, Man., are advertising in this issue a number of well-bred Holstein cows and heifers, all in calf to their good herd bull. These are a first-class lot of cattle of exceptional quality, well bred, and they will be sold right. Any of our readers in the market for good females should get in touch with Messrs. Glennie. The cattle are priced to sell quickly.

Roberts Has Good String

Visitors to Winnipeg will find it convenient to have a look at Roberts' horses, as it only takes a few minutes to reach their stable, on Burnell Street, from the heart of the city. In spite of their heavy sales of the past year they still have a large collection of Percherons and Belgians. Perhaps the most noteworthy departure from the stud was that of Cad Carter, the stylish big Belgian mare, which won so many golden opinions for the Roberts' string at the horse shows. She has been

THIS VALUABLE BOOK ON BARN BUILDING

The BT Barn Book tells all about building a barn, how to frame barn with plank framing; standard measurements for lumber; how to lay concrete; proper measurements for floors, walls, gutters, mangers; contains many useful blue-print plans of good barns, shows how to fix up barn with up-to-date, labour saving fittings; beautifully illustrated with 125 large full page photos; bound in hard covers; not a mere catalogue but a permanent book of reference which every farmer should have; will save you hundreds of dollars in building. Write stating when you expect to build, what stock you will keep, and we will send copy free. Give section, township, and range in which you live.

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This happy expression used by an official of an American sister Mutual to describe the principle of the modern life insurance company is especially applicable to a modern mutual company.

The different members of a life company are related to each other as definitely as though they were partners in a business. Each contributes sufficient to protect the dependents of all the policyholders as they come to require assistance.

The Mutual Life of Canada is a League of Neighbors which it is at once a duty and a privilege to join.

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Does foreclosure worry you? Under our plan mortgages are cancelled in event of death—foreclosure is impossible. We have \$1,000,000 to loan. Write us.

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HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

ED. M. BAKER Secretary

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ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

E. F. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Continued on Page 34

HORSES AND PONIES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E. 5107 and E. 5490. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company.

FOR SALE—THREE-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON stallion. Weight, 1,800. Registered, sound, imported sire, gray. Farmers' price. Also two registered Percheron spring stud colts. Write G. W. Long, Box 30, Gray, Sask. 38-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, 50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12ft

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta. 38-2

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS. JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man. 33 ft

CATTLE

CLOSING OUT SALE—160 PURE-BRED HEREFORDS. Big cows in beef condition, bred to our herd bulls, at \$200 each. Fare refunded on sales of five or more. Brandon sale cancelled owing to illness. Address Dr. Allison Smith, 284-6th St., Medicine Hat, Alberta. Phone 2262.

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED SHORT-HORN COWS AND HEIFERS. In calf to my champion bull, King Tom, 114499. Also young stock of both sexes. James Guild, Elkhorn, Man. 36-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—TWO YEARS. \$180. Eight months, \$90. Two months, \$45. Good, growthy in good condition. From heavy milking cows. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 35-4

FOR SALE—10 THREE-QUARTER-GRADED HOLSTEIN COWS. Good milkers, some heifers and heifer calves; also one two-year-old, pure-bred Holstein bull; at reasonable prices. John Moxness, Brock, Sask. 37-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years, prize winner. Poseh Tensen strain, \$200. C. E. Hicks, North Battleford, Sask. 36-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, three years old, good breeder. \$225; or will exchange for yearling, same breed. Apply Henry Christianson, Spalding, Sask. 37-2

HEREFORD BULL, FAIRVIEW LEADER, 17812; well broken, gentle; weight about ton. \$300. W. A. Findlay, Leslie, Sask. 38-2

SHORTHORN BULL, FIVE YEARS, ROAN. Barron's best strain, 1,700 lbs.; sure; \$175. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 37-2

D. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CHOICE registered and grade Holsteins for sale. Also 34-10 car ewes.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 14 MONTHS. Frank Smith, Foam Lake, Sask. 37-3

SWINE

FOR SALE—20 REGISTERED BERSHIRE boars and sows, including the first and second prize boars and third and fourth prize sows, under six months, at Regina. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 35-4

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY PIGS. June litters. Registered in purchaser's name. For immediate delivery, \$16 to \$20 each. Apply Reid Bros., Binscarth, Man. 38-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERSHIRE YOUNG sows, farrowed last February; bred from Ames Rival stock. \$50 each, crated, F.o.b. Valparaiso, Sask. Chas. W. Hawkins. 38-2

FOR QUICK SALE—I WILL OFFER APRIL farrow, registered Berkshires, from mature stock. \$35 each. R. D. Moonie, Abernethy, Sask. 38-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—EIGHT WEEKS, \$15; one boar, four months, \$35; extra good. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 38-3

DUROC-JERSEYS — FROM REGISTERED stock, Bailey's strain, eight weeks; sows, \$18; boars, \$22. A. Lewis, Vanscoy, Sask. 38-3

POLAND-CHINA DISPERSION SALE—HAVE sold the farm. Herd boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 38-3

WILLOW FARM DURCOS—EXTRA CHOICE April and May gilts; May and July boars. M. J. Howe & Sons, Millet, Alta. 38-3

REGISTERED BERSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS old; satisfaction our motto. Price, \$15 each. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan, Sask. 37-4

SELLING—BERKSHIRE, CHOICE MAY PIGS. \$25. Geo. Grant, Stortoaks, Sask. 37-2

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, \$15 EACH. C. J. Tanger, Elswick, Sask. 38-2

LEGHORNS

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$2.00. J. H. Cunningham, Killarney, Man. 38-2

ORPINGTONS

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. April and May hatch, \$2.75 each. R. Anderson, Admiral, Sask. 37-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR SALE—PEN OF FIVE YEARLING HENS, with May hatched cockerel, Rose Comb, \$15; May hatched cockerels, \$2.00 each. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 37-3

SUNDRY BREEDS

DARK CORNISH, THE BEEF BREED—I HAVE a husky bunch of young Cornish, raised on a free range, all from prize-winning stock. Bargains for grading pullets from \$3.00 up. Also prize-winning yearling cock and hens for sale. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SHEEP

SELLING—REGISTERED LEICESTER RAM, five years old; guaranteed stock getter; sheared, 17½ lbs. Wanted, one registered Leicester Ram, November delivery. E. G. Robb, Readlyn, Sask. 38-2

WANTED—200 BREEDING EWES, TWO TO four years. Rambouillet or Oxford preferred; Also five pure-bred rams. Box 7, Tramping Lake, Sask. 38-2

FOR SALE—10 GOOD, BIG YEARLING RAMS, one imported ram, 15 ram lambs, 30 breeding ewes. All registered Shropshires. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man. 38-3

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HIGH GRADE Leicester ewes and lambs. Price, \$18. Also one registered shearing ram. Price, \$60. D. W. Buchanan, Headings, Man. 38-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, shearing and lambs. Good ones. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 38-2

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE OXFORD BREEDING ewes and ewe lambs. Car lots. T. Harkness, Kisby, Sask. 38-3

SELLING—100 OXFORD AND SUFFOLK grade ewes and lambs, \$9.00 each. No old stock. Gallenkamp, Bashaw, Alta. 38-3

FOR SALE—50 HIGH GRADE SUFFOLK shearing ewes. H. W. Crickshank, Regina Beach, Sask. 38-2

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL, 34 X 56 RUMELY separator. Like new. Ten-furrow gang, both bottoms; Stewart loader. \$4,500. Inspection at J. H. Edward's office, Govan, Sask. 38-3

WILL SELL CHEAP—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR with all extras. Will sell two plows in breaking or drive small separator. Enquiries solicited. Garnet Leflar, Dropmore, Man. 38-2

SELLING—TRACTOR PLOW, JOHN DEERE No. 2, three stubble and three breaker bottoms with extra shares. \$250. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask. 38-2

FOR SALE—25 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM tractor and 36-58 J. I. Case steel separator, all attachments; now threshing. Price and particulars, Box 27, Carievale, Sask. 38-2

FOR SALE—12-24 HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR, new gears; Case three-bottom plow, two breaker bottoms. Both completely overhauled. Cheap for cash. R. H. Peterson, Nanton, Alta. 38-2

SELLING—EATON TWO-H.P. ENGINE, PRICE \$50; wood saw and engine on truck, \$185; five-H.P. gasoline engine, nearly new, \$125. Mold & Son, 227 Simcoe St., Winnipeg. 38-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DOUBLE DISC, suitable for 12-20 tractor. Must be in first-class condition. Address Box 33, Cardale, Man. 36-5

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

FOR SALE—OXFORD SHEEP, BIG, STRONG ram lambs, one shearing, one three-year-old; some good ewes and extra good ewe lambs; also Yorkshire swine. Geo. R. Ball, RR2, Strathcona, Alta. 37-4

SELLING—YOUNG BLACK SIBERIAN HARES from pure-bred stock, \$5.00 pair. Win Schell, Tidale, Sask. 37-2

STRAYED

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CHARLES wood, on Friday, August 8th, black mare, white spot on forehead, about 11 years old, weight 1,150 pounds, shod all around. Reward paid for information leading to her recovery. Any person having her in possession after this date without notifying owner will be prosecuted. W. J. Whitley, Box 2265, Winnipeg. Phone West 213.

TAXIDERMY

FURRED, FEATHERED OR FINNED SPECIMENS mounted. J. S. Charleton, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 38-11

POTATOES

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER A FEW CAR loads of potatoes. Anyone having a car load please write and state prices. Earl Parker, Glenewen, Sask. 35-2

SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber, Brandon, Man. 36-17

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE SALE OF NEW SEWING MACHINES, woodwork slightly scratched by railway. Their loss is your gain. We have rotary and vibrator machines in beautiful styles, and each machine will be sold for cash at half the regular price. All attachments complete and guaranteed for 25 years. Sent on approval and free trial. Money back guaranteed if not satisfied. Don't miss this opportunity. Write at once or wire for descriptive catalog and prices. The Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 38-5

FARMERS—CLUB TOGETHER AND GET CAR of Berry Creek coal direct from the mine. Good, clean coals that is bound to suit you; very little ash. Try a car and you will want another; so will your neighbor. Address communications to William J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alberta, owner of mine and shipper. 36-5

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

SELLING—VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. B. Martin, 232 Curry Building, Winnipeg. 38-17

FARM LANDS

JUST OUT, STROUT'S FALL CATALOG, FULLY EQUIPPED FARMS. Everything included with practically every one of the money-making farms in best farming sections, 33 states, and three Canadian provinces described in big illustrated 100-page book. Chance of your life to get the farm you want with horses, cows, hogs, poultry, wagons, implements, tools, hay and grain for stock, vegetables and fruit for your family, household furniture and fitted wood; big winter income from valuable woodlots; low prices for quick settlement estates, etc. See page 26, 368-acre farm with horses, 17 cattle, crops, equipment, fine buildings, close to world's greatest markets, for \$8,400, with only \$3,000 cash required; wonderful bargain, page six, of 150 acres with cows, produce, 450 fruit trees, good buildings, all for \$1,800, only \$500 cash; or page 34, cozy equipped near-village farm for \$800. Hundreds others, all sizes, all prices, almost anywhere. More than a million farm buyers will read this big new catalog. Get yours now and have first choice. Call or write today for your free copy of this book of wonderful bargains. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUY A FARM IN THE FRASER VALLEY NEAR

Vancouver, B.C., on easy terms. We own 900-acre farm which has been sub-divided into 20-acre blocks. Much of it is under cultivation and will be plowed this fall. Best Fraser Valley land, situated in the beautiful Agassiz district, about two and one-half hours ride from Vancouver on main line of the C.P.R. Shipping station on the property. Soil is A1 for dairying fruit and poultry. Taxes low and the district has consolidated school system where pupils are carried to the public and high schools without charge to parents. A very unusual offer. No payment on the principal for three years. Annual interest at 6 per cent. Prices range from \$125 to \$225 per acre. You will require about \$2,500 for buildings and \$1,500 for stock and implements to get started, and with this amount of capital it is possible to build up one of the nicest homes in the valley. This offer is to farmers only, and we would like to have purchasers go on the land in the winter or spring of 1921. Plan of subdivision and prices of each block will be mailed on application. The Home-Makers Limited, 503 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE

thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20tf

OWNER RETIRING OFFERS FARM OF 1,729

acres. This farm is on two railways, near three towns, churches, schools; 1,100 acres in high state of cultivation, balance in pasture; all arable; fenced; never failing well of pure water; 700 acres ready for crop; large metal clad machinery building; two-storey house, full basement, furnace heated; three barns for 50 head stock; corral, granaries, blacksmith shop. Property has \$30,000 crop. Price, \$88,000; half cash, balance arranged. Inspection solicited. Alex. McDonald, Dodsland, Sask. 37-3

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

480 ACRES—EBOR-VIRDEN DISTRICT, MANITOBA

280 acres of which is under cultivation, part of balance fenced for pasture, other improvements; dwelling, 24 x 34; frame barn, 28 x 36; together with other small buildings; good water. Price, \$25 acre, \$3,000 cash, balance arranged on usual terms. Apply T. F. Thompson Agencies, Nokomis, Sask. 37-2

FARM LAND—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR

man or syndicate. Ideal mixed farm of five sections of fertile land; beautiful buildings; 1,000 acres under crop; 200 head of pure-bred horses, cattle and pigs. The country where the crop never fails. Will consider cash payment for livestock and machinery; balance on terms. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES EXCELLENT SOIL

about 150 acres poplar bluff; 70 acres summer-fallowed; 70 acres stubble; balance clear. Good water, fair buildings, good location, 40 miles north of Winnipeg, four miles from Teulon. Price, \$60 per acre, \$12,500 cash. Balance easy terms. Apply Frank Powers, Teulon, Man. 37-2

THE GREAT MIXED FARMING DISTRICT

The best of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potato, hay and grazing land, improved and unimproved. Write for prices and terms. United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, 1030-101 A. Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 38-4

OWNERS OF LAND IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

If you want to sell, send us complete description, lowest price and best terms. We are making sales. United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, 10030-101 A. Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 38-4

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF VERY BEST HEAVY

FARM LANDS—Continued

FOR RENT—320 ACRES, STOCK ON SHARES. For particulars apply to Mrs. L. Ryckman, 37-4 Senlac, Sask.

WANTED—CANADIAN LANDS, IN EXCHANGE for Iowa, Illinois and Missouri farms. Box 99, New Franklin, Mo. 35-6

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49-5

SEED GRAIN

1,000 BUSHELS FLAX — GROWN FROM McKenzie's pure seed on summerfallow and spring breaking, \$5.35 bushel, Chaplin; bags free. Harry Yarous, Tredale, Sask.

HAY

SELLING—HAY IN STACK; GOOD, RAW quarter, Kelwood district; Fordson tractor, plows, etc. D. Henkes, Glencairn, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—WHITE POPLAR, SPRING CUT. In car-load lots. Write for prices f.o.b. Arborg, Manitoba, to manager, Arborg Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited, Arborg, Man. 36-8

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC AND WILLOW FENCE POSTS. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

DOGS

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPS—THREE months old. Dam, Mischa Roskidda; sire, Jellico Rex. Sire of dam, Tippy Dondiago. This is some of the best blood of its kind in America. Prices \$25 and up. J. E. Patton, Trux, Sask. 36-3

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, FIVE months old, Stag and Grey crossed, guaranteed: parents fast and sure killers, \$10 each. R. C. Tizzard, Chauvin, Alta. 37-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND BITCH, RUSSIAN, two-and-a-half years, fast and good killer. Ready for work. Photo furnished. Box 67, Brownlee, Sask. 38-2

SELLING—COLLIE PUPPIES AND ADULTS, \$10 up. Excellent pedigree. Secure champion Scotch collie. E. Johnson, Marieapolis, Man. 38-3

WOLFHOUND DOGS—PAIR WELL TRAINED to catch and kill, three years old, \$60. Would trade for trained Foxhounds. Frank Wilson, Cando, Sask. 38-2

SELLING—TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, GREYHOUND AND STAG CROSSED, \$15 each. Tom Kitchin, South Ferriby, Alta.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, RUSSIAN AND STAG CROSSED, \$15 per pair. Milton Thies, Kamsack, Sask. 38-2

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPS, FROM first-class worker stock. Price, \$8.00. Robert Hall, Box 373, Wapella, Sask. 37-2

COLLIE PUPPIES—GUARANTEED HEELERS, \$10, either sex; trained bitch, \$15. E. E. Baynton, Sagatagan, Via Maple Creek, Sask. 38-3

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES (Booklet). Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario. 38-6

HONEY

PURE HONEY — WHITE (PRINCIPALLY clover and basswood) 60 lb. crate, \$18; amber (principally dandelion or fireweed mixed with clover) \$17; buckwheat, \$15. Liberal discounts off eight and 16-crates orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 38-4

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR delicious. Put up in 10-lb. pails, \$19.80. Lower freight rate on two or more crates. Liberal discount ten-crates and 34-crates orders. Write for price list. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 37-9

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—NORWOOD, WINNIPEG, BRICK and stucco house, 9 rooms, hot water heated. G. S. Wallis, Room 460, Union Station, Winnipeg. 38-5

SPLENDID HOME AT THE COAST—BAR- gain at \$10,000 cash. J. H. Vidal, New Westminster.

MAKE YOUR WINTER HOME IN NEW WEST-minster. Commodious modern residence, beautifully situated. Write J. H. Vidal.

SITUATIONS

SITUATION VACANT—MANAGER FOR LARGE mixed farm; good wages; must dispose of small capital; shares basis. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta. 38-4

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organisers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 47-4

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 97-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

PETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD- established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-1

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15-1

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto, Patents Canadian, Foreign. Booklet free. 26-1

DURIE, WAKELING & PEARSON, BAR-risters, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Canada Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

F. C. CASSELMAN, BARRISTER, 644 TEGLER Building, Edmonton, Alta. 38-3

Tariff Commission at Winnipeg

Continued from Page 7

imported raw material were, he said, in no sense a bonus to the manufacturers. In the case of the drawback on exports, this was merely a return to the manufacturers of part of the duty which they had paid on material entering into the cost of machines manufactured for export, while the rebate of duty on material used in the manufacture of implements sold in Canada was applied to a reduction in the price of implements to the Canadian farmer. Mr. Findley denied that the duty on implements imported from the United States affected the prices charged by his company, which, he said, were based entirely on the cost of production. It was not true, he asserted, that the Massey-Harris Company sold their machinery in Great Britain and foreign countries at lower prices than at home, and figures which had been quoted in western papers claiming that implement prices were lower in the States than in Canada were misleading.

In this connection Mr. Findley made special reference to The Grain Growers' Guide, stating that on April 1st, 1914, The Guide published an article on comparative prices in Winnipeg and Minneapolis, which was "highly misleading." On June 3rd, 1919, the Massey-Harris Company wrote a letter to the editor of The Guide pointing out the fallacy of his price comparisons, and giving information which the company had secured. This letter, said Mr. Findley, was never printed by The Grain Growers' Guide.

[At a later sitting of the commission G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, asked permission to reply to Mr. Findley, and handed to the commission a copy of The Guide of July 29, 1914, containing the letter referred to by Mr. Findley. The letter occupied five columns of The Guide, and at the head of it was a note stating that it was published in accordance with the standing offer of The Guide to give free space to manufacturers to reply to criticisms.] *

Summed up, Mr. Findley stated the analysis of the figures contained in his letter showed that the price of a six-foot binder at Fargo was \$0.50 less than at Winnipeg, but the difference in freight accounted for half this spread.

Mr. Findley ridiculed the idea that the duty on implements was a burden upon the farmer. He gave a list of the implements required on a quarter section farm, on which the duty amounted to \$175.77. Implements properly cared for, he said, would last ten years, so that the cost to the farmer was only \$17.50 a year.

Would Benefit by Free Trade.

After declaring himself a believer in the protective system, Mr. Findley said: "So far as the Massey-Harris Company

is concerned, even today, placing no other consideration in the scales but that of money-making, we would be quite prepared to have the tariff taken off our implements, if at the same time it were taken off everything that enters into the cost of producing them. In fact, considering how large our foreign trade is in proportion to the whole, we honestly believe we could make more money under a free trade condition than we are making at the present time."

Nevertheless, the company expressed its belief that it was in the best interests of Canada that the duty on implements should not be lowered further. The factories which would supply implements for the needs of western Canada ten or 15 years hence had yet to be built, and the tariff policy on implements would determine whether such factories would be built in Canada or the middle western states.

Western Manufacturers Heard

Figures demonstrating the growth of industry in Western Canada, were submitted to the commission by D. J. Dyson, manufacturer of pickles, the chairman of the prairie division of the C.M.A. It was necessary, he claimed, that these industries should be protected in order that they might continue to thrive.

A. C. Hornburger, speaking for the fertilizer industries of Canada, asked that the protective duty of ten per cent. on fertilizers be not reduced. He said it cost more to produce fertilizers in Canada owing to the fact that the manufacturers in this country had not the labor-saving machinery used in the States, and were producing in smaller quantities.

Lawyer Defends Protection

At the afternoon sitting of the commission, the chief item on the program was an address by R. A. Pringle, K.C., counsel for the textile manufacturers. Mr. Pringle knows a good deal about the textile industries, because a few years ago he was counsel for the government at the enquiry into the cost of living, and it was he who brought out the facts of the huge profits, amounting to 300 per cent., made by the Dominion Textile Co. Speaking now for the textile companies, Mr. Pringle was careful not to mention these figures. In fact he talked as little as possible about the industry which he represented. He poured forth his eloquence about the wonderful growth of the United States under the protective policy, and quoted the speeches of Laurier, Patterson and Fielding, to show that although they talked free trade when in opposition, they supported protection when in office. He also quoted extensively from the writings of various protectionist authors, his chief authority being a German writer who assumed the name of J. Ellis Barker.

Ruin Predicted

Sir Henry Drayton several times endeavored to get Mr. Pringle to deal with concrete facts relating to the textile industries, but without success. What figures he had relating to the industry he could not make intelligible, and when Sir Henry asked questions as to the cost of raw materials used and the relation these bore to the cost of the finished product, number of employees and wages paid, and other simple facts with regard to the industry, Mr. Pringle either had not the figures or could not find them at the moment. Mr. Pringle

especially opposed the request of the organized farmers for the increase of the British preference, with free trade with Great Britain in five years. This, he declared, would destroy the manufacturing industries of Canada, with their billions of dollars of invested capital. The farmers said they would kill them gradually, but they would prefer sudden death. At the request of Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Pringle promised to have more definite information to lay before the commission at a future sitting.

For Land Value Tax

The Single Tax League was represented by D. W. Buchanan, who read a paper advocating the gradual abolition of the tariff and the substitution of a small tax upon land values. The tariff, it was contended, was a most expensive method of raising revenue, costing the people in increased prices several times as much as it produced for the public treasury. Federal expenditures, it was pointed out, helped to increase the value of land, and it would be only fair that the owners of land should contribute to the public treasury. A tax of two per cent. on land values, Mr. Buchanan claimed, would produce a revenue of \$170,000,000, and would enable a substantial reduction in the tariff and thus remove a heavy burden from the backs of the people.

The commission was evidently greatly interested in Mr. Buchanan's proposals, and Sir Henry Drayton asked for further information which would assist in devising a scheme for the assessment and collection of a land value tax.

Bags Cost More

Local manufacturers who came before the commission to ask for a continuance of the protection afforded them by the tariff, occupied the rest of the session. One of these was W. A. Lawson, manager of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., a United States corporation with a factory in Winnipeg. Mr. Lawson said that if the duty of 25 per cent. were taken off and bags allowed to come in free, his firm would close down the Winnipeg plant and supply the Canadian trade from the United States factories.

Relying to Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Lawson said he did not know the difference in the cost of bags to the public, but the cost of manufacturing in Canada was considerably higher than in the States. On one class of cotton bag manufacturing cost was 12.48 in Minneapolis, compared with 16.99 in Winnipeg; while a jute bag which cost 11.85 in Minneapolis cost 16.16 in Winnipeg. The extra cost was due to production on a smaller scale.

Competition Not Wanted

Senator Robertson: "As your production increases with the growth of the country, your cost will come down then?"

Mr. Lawson: "Unless half-a-dozen other bag firms come in."

Sir Henry Drayton: "Then you don't want us to make the tariff high enough to invite others to come in and compete with you?"

Mr. Lawson: "We would be in favor of a slight downward revision of the tariff."

Other local manufacturers who appeared to ask for a continuance of the protection which they now enjoy were J. H. Roberts, for a mattress factory; J. H. Menzies, manager of the Stewart Sheaf Loader Company; and J. E. Vogen, representing the shirt and overall trade and the knitted goods manufacturers.

Wants Duty Removed

J. T. Haig, M.L.A., appeared for the Crown Oil Co. Ltd., to ask that fuel oil be placed on the free list. Crude oil, he said was already free, and his clients, who proposed to use fuel oil for manufacturing purposes considered fuel oil should be on the same footing.

No one else coming forward to address the commission, the sitting closed shortly after noon on the second day. Sir Henry Drayton, in announcing that the commission would sit again in Winnipeg, on October 14, said he hoped at that time they would be able to get more definite information. Those who wanted tariff changes, he said, should know just what they wanted and why they wanted it.

DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

Pettit-Elliott Sale of Imported Shorthorns, Freeman, Ont.	September 29
M. R. Cowell's Cattle Sale, Prince Albert	September 30
Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale	October 20-21
Waterhouse Sale Shorthorns, Prince Albert	October 21
Percheron Sale, Regina, Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer	October 26
Calgary Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale	October 26-28
Brandon Sheep and Swine Sale	October 27
W. D. McLennan's Sale, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Yards, Calgary. Last week October	
Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	First Week November
Robinson Bros. Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 8
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	Winter Fair Week
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thornburn and Riddie, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week

In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 31
the sale at Guelph just after the International. His herd at the present time is being exhibited on the Coast circuit.

Brandon Sale

The annual sheep and swine sale, under the auspices of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, will be held in the Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, October 27, 1920.

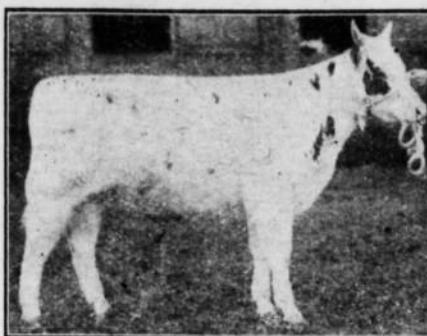
The sale is open to pure-bred sheep, male and female, and to grade ewes under four years of age. Entries in grade sheep are limited to not more than 20 from one contributor. The swine sale will include all pure breeds, male and female. The sale will commence at ten o'clock. Swine will be sold in the morning and sheep in the afternoon and rules may be had on application to the secretary, W. L. Smale, Brandon.

Prof. Carlyle Returns

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who has been on an extensive purchasing trip in the Old Country, writes: "I have brought from England with me eight thoroughbred mares and 11 Dartmoor ponies, for the Prince of Wales' ranch and for Lord Minto's ranch. Minto's cattle and sheep have been released from quarantine at Quebec. The shipment includes 12 Shorthorn heifers and a bull, and 39 Oxfords. The stock for the Prince's ranch is nearly all of his own breeding, and consists of 22 Shorthorn heifers and four yearling bulls, and 63 Shropshires, which include the first-prize ram lamb at the Royal and the first-prize pen of sheep at the Royal and Shropshire shows. All of the sheep except one ram, which I secured from Buttar, are from the Duke of Westminster's flock. Most of the Shorthorns are sired by the Prince's herd bull, Butterfly Knight, which was the sire of the two bull calves sold at auction by the Prince at the Royal this year, one fetching \$20,000 and the other \$12,500. Most of the females are two-year-old heifers, in calf to the Prince's bull, Christian King, that was first and reserve champion at the Royal and Highland shows last year."

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales
The annual Sheep and Swine Breeders'

noon. Entries close October 9. Entry forms



Hobson Mendel

The yearling Ayrshire bull which was reserve grand champion at the Scottish Highland, 1920.

Association sales will be held this year in conjunction with the winter fairs, on the following dates: Regina swine sale, November 9; sheep sale, November 10; Saskatoon sheep and swine sale, November 18. The associations are looking forward to sales as successful as those held during 1919, when approximately 300 pure-bred sheep, 100 pure-bred swine and about 700 grade ewes were offered for sale.

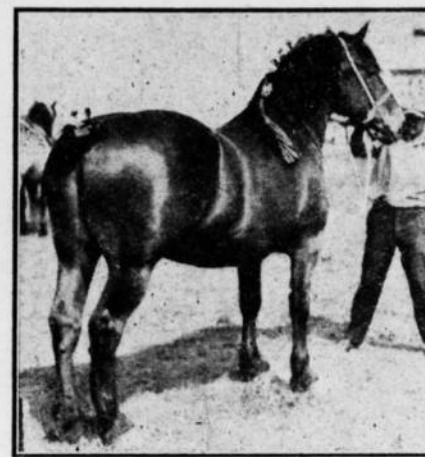
In addition to the large number of sheep entered by the prominent breeders of the province, the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association is importing four pure-bred sheep from Shropshire rams and six ewes, direct from Thos. A. Buttar, Carston, Coupar, Angus, Scotland. This is practically the only importation into Canada this year,

and will include a number of outstanding individuals.

A few choice rams and ewes will also be purchased in Ontario.

All entries for these sales must be in the hands of the secretary, J. G. Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Regina, by October 15.

We have received a notice from G. N. Buffum, Bechard, secretary of the Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association to the effect that the association will hold a sale of Angus cattle on November 11, at the Regina winter fair.



Marjolique

First prize winner in class of Belgian mares four years and over, Regina. Rupp has a bunch like this in his draft sale.

The Farmers' Market

WHEAT—Market held comparatively steady and throughout the week the best class of buying has been in evidence. Daily offerings have been absorbed by domestic and export buyers representing Canadian and American mills and New York export houses. Cash premiums maintained, though with rather erratic fluctuations, and as most of the wheat shipped at country points for sale has already passed into their hands, cash market appears to be in a very firm position with a promise of continued premiums until receipts get very much heavier than they are at the moment. Compared with U.S. prices our wheat is the cheaper figuring the rate of exchange. While considerable has been, and is at the moment, being worked for export via New York, it is claimed and repeatedly advertised that Great Britain does not want our wheat at these prices and is not buying it. It is always possible, however, for any country to purchase under cover, and advisable for them to do so. While the evidences of actual legitimate demand are so pronounced it would be reasonable to look for present values to be maintained, but on the other hand receipts as yet are light; in two weeks they will be double what they are now, and whether it is wise or not the producer is showing an inclination to market the grain at the first opportunity.

OATS—Market in this grain is a poor affair. Compared with wheat values oats should be worth more money than they are selling for today, but export business seems to be lacking, and eastern domestic demand does not exist either. Ontario oats can be bought at Montreal much cheaper than western oats can be taken there. Our oats, however, are needed on the other side of the Atlantic, and any export demand would, undoubtedly, quickly reflect on values. Meanwhile, this grain is not in a very healthy position.

BARLEY—Small quantities of our barley are being worked from time to time, but not enough to take care of the small offerings of the moment. Barley receipts will be much heavier in the near future, and it looks not unlike a repetition of last crop, when 3 C.W. or good malting barley was in demand and the lower grades sold at a considerable discount. Four barley is already heavy on the market, and is high at present values compared with barley on the U.S. markets. Barley crop this year is heavy and the price depends largely on the attitude of the producer under these conditions.

RYE—Being exported as fast as it is obtainable. There is an excellent demand for rye, being a good substitute for wheat and practically the same conditions exist as in wheat market.

FLAX—Rather indifferent demand from crushers who are looking for cheaper flax. Market is fairly steady following American markets and is still a weather proposition, as considerable flax has yet to be cut.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Sept 13	14	15	16	17	18	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Oct.	79	76	76	75	76	76	80	83
Dec.	71	69	69	68	69	68	72	78
Barley—								
Oct.	119	116	116	115	113	112	121	120
Dec.	111	108	108	108	104	103	113	114
Flax—								
Oct.	354	348	352	348	345	340	332	448
Dec.	347	340	344	341	333	331	353	434
Wheat—								
Nov.	273	268	268	266	269	260	273	..
Dec.	267	260	259	259	262	247	267	..

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

September 16, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.53 to \$2.63; fancy, \$2.68. No. 1 northern, \$2.55 to \$2.58; No. 1 red, \$2.46 to \$2.53; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.48 to \$2.58; No. 2 northern, \$2.45 to \$2.53; No. 2 red, \$2.41 to \$2.48; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.43 to \$2.53.

WHEAT PRICES

September 13 to 18 Inclusive

Date	1 Nor	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
13	2.31	2.80	2.76	2.63	2.53
14	2.80	2.77	2.73	2.58	2.48
15	2.82	2.79	2.75	2.59	2.44
16	2.78	2.75	2.71	2.56	2.46
17	2.81	2.78	2.74	2.59	2.49
18	2.79	2.76	2.72	2.57	2.47
Week Ago	2.85	2.81	2.78	2.65	2.54

No. 3 northern, \$2.40 to \$2.48; No. 3 red, \$2.36 to \$2.43. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.53 to \$2.56; No. 1 hard, \$2.48 to \$2.51. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.44 to \$2.49; No. 1, \$2.41 to \$2.44; No. 2 amber, \$2.40 to \$2.46; No. 2, \$2.38 to \$2.41; No. 3 amber, \$2.36 to \$2.41; No. 3, \$2.33 to \$2.36. Oats—No. 2 white, 58¢ to 59¢; No. 3 white, 57¢ to 58¢; No. 4 white, 54¢ to 57¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 99¢ to \$1.04; medium to good, 90¢ to 98¢; lower grades, 82¢ to 89¢. Rye—No. 2, \$1.83 to \$1.84. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.22 to \$3.25.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending September 17, as follows:

Cattle, 11,833; calves, 260; hogs, 738; sheep, 1,683.

Heavy cattle shipments were recorded on this yard during the entire week, and this, together with a lower market to the south, made our market here work to a shade lower level. Several new buyers were on the market during the latter part of the week, and this has added a firmer undertone, which may help out during the coming week. Taking everything into consideration, with the market the way it is, we can see no advantage in holding back finished stuff. In the case of unfinished

The Grain Growers' Guide

stuff, where the feed is available, by all means hold it back and get every pound of finish on your stock you possibly can before shipping them. Never was there a time when the spread between finished and unfinished stuff was quite so great.

The hog run continues light, prices shade firmer; selects steady at 21c, with packers cutting very close on grades.

Very few real good sheep and lambs coming in, and those that are coming find a ready sale at fair prices. Thin sheep of any kind are hard to dispose of.

Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate on your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Fair to good steers	9.00 to 10.00
Medium steers	7.50 to 8.00
Choice butcher heifers	9.50 to 10.00
Fair to good heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Medium heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Choice stocker heifers	5.00 to 6.50
Choice butcher cows	9.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 7.50
Breeding stock cows	4.50 to 5.00
Canner cows	3.00 to 4.00
Choice springers	9.00 to 100.00
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Medium springers	60.00 to 75.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	8.00 to 8.50
Good	7.50 to 8.00
Common	4.00 to 4.50
Choice bulls	6.00 to 6.50
Good bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Choice oxen	6.50 to 7.00
Fair to good oxen	5.00 to 5.50
Medium oxen	3.50 to 4.00
Choice light calves	10.50 to 11.00
Choice heavy calves	6.00 to 8.00
Common calves	5.00 to 6.00
Choice lambs	11.00 to 12.00
Choice wethers	7.50 to 8.00
Choice sheep	7.00 to 7.50
Common sheep	2.00 to 4.00
Hogs, selects	21.00
Hogs, heavies	16.75
Sows	14.75
Stags and boars	6.00 to 12.50

CALGARY

The U.G.G. Livestock Department report receipts as follows: This week—Cattle, 5,171; hogs, 346; sheep, 3,337. Last week—Cattle, 4,335; hogs, 284; sheep, 4,135. Year ago—Cattle, 7,540; hogs, 506; sheep, 1,044.

CATTLE—Receipts were again liberal, but the quality was not up to the average, with the exception of the fat cows offered, which were especially good. Real good stuff held steady but the medium steers showed a falling off. We quote choice heavy butcher steers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium steers having quality, \$8.50 to \$9.00; and plain killers, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Choice cows and heifers were in demand at \$7.75 to \$8.50, with a few a trifle higher. Medium cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25, and plain or rough cows, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Bull market steady; fat but choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25, and boilogans, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heavy feeder steers sold weaker, \$7.75 to \$8.35, taking the best; steers weighing 800 to 900 pounds realized \$7.00 to \$7.50, and yearling steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Stock cows and heifers are still draggy at \$5.50 to \$6.00 for heifers and \$5.00 to \$5.75 for cows. Veal steady at \$10.00 to \$10.75 for choice calves and \$7.50 to \$9.00 for plain killers. Top prices on cattle a year ago, \$11.20.

HOGS—Receipts slight with active demand, and market opened at \$22 and closed at \$22.65. Top prices on hogs a year ago, \$18.

sheep—Fairly liberal receipts with a good demand for fat sheep. Choice fat lambs made \$11 to \$11.25; medium and feeder lambs, \$9.00 to \$10; fat wethers, \$8.00 to \$8.50; and ewes, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

HIDES—Market unchanged.

The liberal receipts and rather adverse reports from recent shipments to southern markets had a tendency to lower prices, especially in the intermediate classes. As there is a possibility of southern buyers

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Wanted: Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbage and Vegetables of all kinds.

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Live Poultry Wanted

Ship us all your live poultry at following prices:

	Per lb.
Old Hens, in good condition, large size	25-27c
Old Hens, medium size, in good condition	22-25c
Roosters	18c
Ducks, large size	20-25c
Geese	20c
Turkeys	27-30c
Spring Chickens, in good condition	30c
Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz.	50c

Crates supplied on request

M. SISSKIND & CO. (No to New Address)
84 and 86 Andrews Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition 25c

Hens, under 5 lbs., in good condition 23c

Turkeys 28-30c

Roosters 18c

Chickens Highest Market Price

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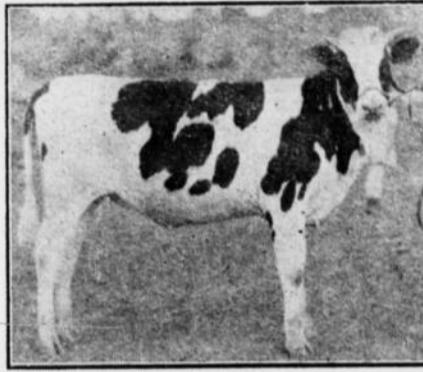
633 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Heavy Decrease in British Cattle and Sheep Holdings

A preliminary statement of the number of livestock in Great Britain has been recently issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The returns indicate a serious decline in the holdings of cattle, the figures being 5,547,000, as compared with 6,194,000 in 1919, a decrease in excess of ten per cent., and representing the smallest holdings since 1903.

The decrease is most marked in young cattle, the reduction in animals under one year of age being almost 300,000 or 25 per cent. The indiscriminate slaughter of calves was the chief cause of the depreciation. Practice of that nature is far more serious and far reaching in its effects than is unwise liquidation of more mature stock, for it eventually weakens the industry in its most vital spot, the breeding herd. A percentage of the annual calf crop must be retained as prospective breeding stock, else the normal slaughterings of aged stock no longer fit for producing young, will be followed by a decrease in the breeding herd and later a marked shortage in production. In liquidating our calf crop we may be undermining the industry. The well-bred calf is the live blood of the livestock business.

Sheep have also suffered a heavy reduction, the total standing at 13,380,000 head, a number 1,750,000 less than in 1919.



Abbekirk Pauline Posch

Junior champion Holstein female at Calgary and elsewhere. Shown by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

This is by far the smallest return ever recorded and is 29 per cent. below the average of the ten years immediately preceding the war.

Pigs, on the other hand, have increased in numbers, and now total 1,995,000 head, the highest since 1916. Sows for breeding have increased to a relatively greater extent than other kinds of pigs, the addition being 40,000 or 15 per cent. The returns, with comparisons, follow:

	1920	1919
Cows and heifers in milk	1,827,560	1,943,670
Cows in calf but not in milk	242,890	292,290
Heifers in calf	282,400	317,530
Other cattle:		
Two years and above	1,178,160	1,167,080
One year and under two	1,108,840	1,271,390
Under one year	907,050	1,202,580
Total	5,546,900	6,194,540
Sheep		
Ewes kept for breeding	5,107,940	5,764,300
Other sheep:		
One year and above	3,009,850	3,568,040
Under one year	5,261,180	5,791,970
Total	13,378,970	15,124,310
Pigs		
Sows kept for breeding	289,500	250,750
Other pigs	1,705,240	1,547,720
Total	1,994,240	1,798,470

Market Intelligence Division, Livestock Branch, Ottawa.

Dominion Wool Market Report

The wool trade generally is still dull. No large movement in grease wools has been noted during the past week. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. report sales of black, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick low medium combing, Ontario and Quebec coarse combing and some western range 4-blood staple and choice 2-blood staple.

The United States market reports are not very encouraging, being largely statements of the large stocks of wool held by various countries. There is one encouraging feature, however, the American Woolens have announced that they will commence operations in a large number of their 54 mills by September 13.

Practically all of the United States 1920 clip is still held by the growers. A great number of pools have been formed, and there is now some talk of federation of these pools into a national association.

Quotations furnished by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. have not varied from last week's quotations.

Sheep and Goat Division.

Receipts and Disposal of Stock at Moose Jaw Yards for Month of August		
Receipts	Disposition	
Cars	133	37
Cattle	2,394	1,931
Calves	150	613
Hogs	1,722	1,722
Sheep	439	439
Horses	270	270

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

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Suitable for farm or ranch.

I can supply you with a few good, growthy, young lambs ready for service. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know your wants.

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PETER ARKELL & SONS, PROPS., TEESWATER, ONT.



Wheat - and your Child

Did you ever take a grain of wheat in your hand and try to figure it out? The seed in itself isn't worth much—nothing at all! But surround it with proper food—good soil—and soon it begins to grow and expand, and it finally pays big on the little trouble you took at the beginning.

It's just the same with your boy. In himself he's "just boy." Even with his schooling he's still just "boy." But back up his schooling with extra knowledge at home—and you'll find you have a two-fisted capable fellow who will make intelligent headway either on the farm or in any other walk of life.

Someone has said that "No man is worth more than \$4.00 a day from his chin down." What a man is capable of earning depends upon what he KNOWS. Over **SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND** families have settled this question for their children by giving them the one sure system of home education—

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You put your wheat into the ground every spring **ON A CHANCE** of reaping a good crop in the fall. You leave nothing to chance when you put "The Book of Knowledge" in your boy's hands—he cannot read a single page out of the many volumes, nor look at a single picture out of the 10,000 illustrations without learning something that will grip his mind and increase his store of knowledge.

How much do you love your boy? He's going to be a real man some day. Will you allow the price of a few bushels of wheat to stand between him and his education? The value of "The Book of Knowledge" is unquestioned—those who have this work in your district will back this up—so there is no need for uncertainty about the result which will be obtained from its use in your home.

Give your Child a "No. 1 Hard" Education

To send your child to school is only half the battle. Nature equipped him with brains—the school trains those brains to a point where they are merely capable of digging for knowledge themselves. His real education—his fund of knowledge that makes him a success in life—is measured by what he has learned at home. No father or mother can afford to shirk the responsibility of their child's education, nor do they need to! "The Book of Knowledge" fills the educational gap between your child's school days and manhood or womanhood. It should be in your home **NOW**.

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Send me your 80-page free booklet, "The Key to Your Child's Success in Life," also "approval" offer and other information about "The Book of Knowledge."

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(Parent's name must be given here)

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Guide, Sept. 23

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